

Singular in-
stance of
longevity.

sioners and other persons belonging to the establishment. Near the entrance, on the right hand, is the tomb of Simon Box, (the first person there buried,) who died in 1692, having served under King Charles I. Charles II. James II. and William and Mary. Near the same spot is that of William Hifeland, with the following inscription: "Here rests William Hifeland, a veteran, if ever soldier
" was, who merited well a pension, if long service be a merit, hav-
" ing served upwards of the days of man; ancient, but not super-
" annuated; engaged in a series of wars, civil as well as foreign, yet
" maimed or worn out by neither. His complexion was fresh and
" florid; his health hail and hearty; his memory exact and ready.
" In stature he exceeded the military size; in strength he surpassed
" the prime of youth; and what rendered his age still more patri-
" archal, when above an hundred years old, he took unto him a
" wife. Read, fellow-soldiers, and reflect that there is a spiritual
" warfare as well as a warfare temporal. Born the 1st of August
" 1620; died the 17th of February 1732, aged 112²⁴³."

Various
tombs.

There are the tombs also of Colonel Theophilus Cefill, who died in 1695; Captain John Ramsey, (1696); Sir Thomas Ogle, Knt. governor, (1702); Anne Acton, housekeeper, (1705); William Poulton, Gent. who served four kings loyally, (1705); Capt. Walter Compton, (1705); John Noades, surgeon, (1707); Mary, wife of Augustus Frazer, chaplain, (1710); Anne Baker, of the ancient family of the Maynwarings of Chester, (1711); Isaac Garnier, (1712); Sir Theodore Colladon²⁴⁴, physician, (1712); Daniel Crawford, Esq. lieutenant-governor, (1723); Emanuel Langford, S. T. P.

²⁴³ In the account of this man's death in the Gentleman's Magazine, it is said, that he received a pension of a crown a week from the Duke of Richmond, and the same sum from Sir Robert Walpole.

²⁴⁴ Sir Theodore was the son of John Colladon, M.D. who, with his sons Theodore, &c. &c. was naturalized by Pat. 14 Car. II.

chaplain,

chaplain, (1724); Colonel Thomas Chudleigh, lieutenant-governor, (1726); Major James Offeur, (1729); Capt. John Bunting, (1732); Alexander Inglis, surgeon, (1736); Peter Warburton, captain in the college, aged 94, (1739); Sir Thomas Renton²⁴⁴, physician to George I. (1740); Kingsmill Eyre, Esq. who died in 1743, (no date on the tomb); Richard Betsworth, Esq. major, (1745); Capt. Thomas Stuart, adjutant, (1750); William Chefelden, surgeon, (1752); Capt. John Miller, (1752); Capt. Everard Churcher, (1753); Hon. Colonel Richard Harward, (1758); John Colsley, Esq. lieutenant-governor, (1773); Col. John Campbell, lieutenant-governor, (1773); John Ranby, Esq. serjeant-surgeon to his Majesty, and surgeon to the hospital, (1773); Nathaniel Smith, Esq. (1773); Colonel Arthur Owen, governor of Pendennis Castle, (1774); Mrs. Sophia Pittonnet, (1774); William Sparke, Esq. major, (1775); Nathaniel Philips, Esq. major of brigade to the Earl of Lincoln, (1784); Catherine, daughter of John Mackay, Esq. of Inverness, and wife of Lieutenant-Colonel Dawson, (1785); Mr. Alexander Macdonald, (1787); Alexander Reid, surgeon's mate for the space of forty-eight years, (1789); Mr. Samuel Champion, (1791); and Lewis Grant, Esq. adjutant, (1791).

In the vestry belonging to the chapel, is kept a register of the baptisms, marriages, and burials, which have taken place within the precincts of the royal hospital since its establishment.

Register of
births, bu-
rials, &c.

Average of burials.			
1693—1702	-	-	51 $\frac{6}{10}$
1730—1739	-	-	52 $\frac{4}{5}$
1780—1789	-	-	52 $\frac{2}{5}$
1790	-	-	50
1791	-	-	64
1792	-	-	58

²⁴⁴ "Famous for his cure of ruptures." *Gent. Mag.* Nov. 1740.

Extracts from the Register.

" Charles Hickman, D. D. and Bishop of Londonderry elect, and
 " Anne Burgoyne of the county of Warwick, were married Ap'
 " 15, 1703."

" Hon^{ble} James Brydges, Esq. and the Hon. Cassandra Willough-
 " by, married Aug. 4, 1713." James Bridges, the first Duke of
 Chandos, married to his second wife Cassandra, sister of Thomas
 Willoughby, Lord Middleton.

" John Berkley, Esq. of the parish of Stoke, Gloucestershire, and
 " the R^t Hon^{ble} Elizabeth Vice-countess Hereford, married Feb. 21,
 " 1716-7."

" Rev^d Augustine Frazer, the first chaplain upon the establishment
 " of this royal hospital, was buried Sept. 29, 1722."

" Sir Th. Parkyns, Bart. of Bunny, and Jane Parkyns, married
 " April 7, 1747."

" The Hon. John Grey, brother of the right honourable the Earl
 " of Stamford, and Miss Lucy Danvers, daughter of the honourable
 " Sir John Danvers, of Swithland in the county of Leicester, Bart.
 " were married May 26, 1748."

William
 Cheselden.

" Ap' 19, 1752. Mr. Chesleden buried." This eminent man
 contributed in a very great degree to the improvement of surgery,
 by simplifying its practice. His celebrated work on anatomy has
 gone through eleven editions. He published also a splendid vo-
 lume with plates, on the structure of the bones; and a trea-
 tise on the new method of cutting for the stone, an operation in
 which he was singularly successful. It was Cheselden who first pro-
 cured the separation of the Company of Barber-Surgeons. He was ap-
 pointed to the place of surgeon to the royal hospital in 1737, after
 the death of Inglis. He died in the month of April 1752, (as men-
 tioned above,) and in the 64th year of his age²⁴.

²⁴ Biograph. Brit.

" William

“ William Young, a clergyman, Sept. 3, 1757.” This is the person of whom Murphy speaks, in his *Life of Fielding*: “ Mr. Young, (says he,) a learned and much-esteemed friend of Mr. Fielding, sat for Parson Adams. Mr. Young was remarkable for his intimate acquaintance with Greek authors, and had as passionate a veneration for Æschylus as Parson Adams. The overflowings of his benevolence were as strong; and his fits of reverie were as frequent, and occurred too upon the most interesting occasions.” As a proof of this, Mr. Murphy adds an anecdote of his wandering, during an absent fit, into the enemy’s camp, when he was chaplain to a regiment in Flanders; he was not sensible of his mistake till he was made prisoner; the commanding officer, struck with the simplicity of his behaviour, immediately permitted him to return to his friends. Mr. Young published an edition of *Hederic’s Lexicon*, and an *English and Latin Dictionary*.

“ Lord Lindores, major-general, buried Sept. 3, 1765.” Alexander Lord Lindores, of the kingdom of Scotland, was promoted to the rank of major-general, Feb. 24, 1761.

“ The Right Hon^{ble} James Ohara, Lord Baron of Tyrawley and Lord Tyrawley. Baron Kilmain, buried July 24, 1773.” Having passed through all the subordinate gradations, Lord Tyrawley was promoted to the high rank of field-marshal, June 30, 1763. He died at Twickenham at a very advanced age³⁴⁶. It was his particular request, that as his life had been spent in active military service, he might be buried among the brave veterans with whom he had shared the dangers of the field. His tombstone has no inscription.

“ John Ranby, Esq. surgeon, buried Sept. 4, 1773.” Mr. Ranby, John Ranby, who was surgeon to the Royal Hospital, was very eminent in his profession. He particularly distinguished himself by a treatise on Gun-

³⁴⁶ Said to be 91. *Gent. Mag.*

shot Wounds, and by introducing the use of bark in chirurgical cases. He published also a Narrative of the last Illness of the Earl of Orford, and other professional tracts.

Alexander Reid.

“ Alexander Reid, surgeon*, buried May 5, 1789.” Mr. Reid was many years assistant-surgeon at the college. He published an edition of Mihles’s Elements of Surgery ; and was engaged in a long controversy with an anonymous correspondent in the Gentleman’s Magazine²⁴⁶, on a new method of performing certain chirurgical operations.

Dr. Messenger Monsey.

It would be in vain to seek for any mention in this register of the late physician* Dr. Messenger Monsey, who in his will, dictated by the same eccentricity which had marked his conduct through life, declared his contempt of all funeral rites, and bequeathed his body for dissection to an eminent surgeon. Dr. Monsey’s company was much sought after, for a peculiar sort of humour with which his conversation abounded. He died at Chelsea in the year 1788, at the advanced age of 95, having resided many years in the college.

Christian Davies, alias Mother Rofs.

I find no mention in the register of Christian Davies, alias Mother Rofs, who was interred in the college burial-ground in the month of July 1739, with military honours. This eccentric woman served in several campaigns under King William and the Duke of Marlborough, and behaved with signal bravery, if we may believe her own narrative²⁴⁷. During the latter part of her life she resided at Chelsea, where her third husband was a pensioner in the college : at this time she subsisted, as she tells us, principally on the benevolence of the quality at court, whither she went twice a week in an hackney-coach, old age and infirmities having rendered her unable to walk. I should not omit here, that the famous Hannah Snell, whose history is recorded in various publications of the year 1750²⁴⁸, was actually at

Hannah Snell.

²⁴⁶ Anno 1777 and 1778.

²⁴⁷ Published in octavo soon after her death, with her portrait prefixed.

²⁴⁸ See an account of her in the Gentleman’s Magazine of that year.

that

that time put upon the out-pensioners' list at Chelsea, on account of the wounds which she received at the siege of Pondicherry. Her singular story excited a considerable share of the public attention; and she was engaged to sing, and perform the military exercises, at various places of public entertainment. Soon afterwards she married —— Eyles, a carpenter at Newbury in Berkshire. A lady of fortune, who admired the heroism and eccentricity of her conduct, having honoured her with particular notice, became godmother to her son, and contributed liberally to his education. Mrs. Eyles, to the day of her death, continued to receive her pension, which, in the year 1786, was augmented by a special grant to a shilling a day. About three years ago, she discovered symptoms of insanity, and was admitted as a patient into Bethlem-hospital, where she died Feb. 8, 1792, aged 69 years.

As the ages of the deceased pensioners have not been specified in the register of burials, I have had little opportunity of ascertaining such instances of longevity as may be supposed to have occurred within the course of a century among such an assemblage of veterans. One remarkable instance is to be found among the epitaphs²⁴⁹: Thomas Azbey, of Chelsea-college, is said to have died Jan. 8, 1737, at the age of 112²⁵⁰; Captain Laurence, in Chelsea-hospital, Sept. 3, 1765, aged 95²⁵¹; Robert Cumming, in the royal hospital at Chelsea, aged 116, May 9, 1767²⁵²; Peter Dowling, an old soldier at Chelsea, May 1768, aged 102²⁵³; a soldier who had fought at the battle of the Boyne—1772, aged 111²⁵⁴; Peter Bennet, of Tinmouth, who had been a Chelsea pensioner since the year 1706, April 18, 1773, aged 107; and Mary Warder, wife of one of the pensioners, Feb. 14,

Instances of
longevity.

²⁴⁹ See p. 160.

²⁵⁰ Gent. Mag. Jan. 1737.

²⁵¹ Gent. Mag. Jan. 1737. ²⁵² Ibid. ²⁵³ Ibid.

²⁵⁴ St. James's Chronicle, Jan. 7, 1772.

1788²⁵⁰. Of these, Capt. John Laurence and Robert Cummins only are to be found in the register.

Sir George Howard (to whom, as well as the other gentlemen belonging to the establishment, I should express my thanks for their liberal communications) informed me, that two men, whose respective ages were said to be 99 and 101, applied to him the same morning for admittance into the college: finding upon due inquiry, that they had given a just account of their ages, they were admitted on the first vacancies, and lived two years in the house. John Knowles, aged 104 years, was admitted into the college in the month of June 1793, before which time he got his livelihood by travelling the country as a pedlar. Upon inquiring after him in the latter end of December, I was informed, that he was about to quit the college at his own request, with a view, as it was supposed, of exercising the trade of begging. The story of Donald Macleod, who was lately a pensioner in the college, was found to be a deception: he asserted that he was 103 years of age; and under that pretence imposed upon the benevolence of the public. His life and adventures were published in one volume octavo, with his portrait prefixed.

Physic-garden.

In the year 1673, the Company of Apothecaries of London took a piece of ground at Chelsea by the water-side, and prepared it as a botanical garden²⁵¹. Sir Hans Sloane, who had studied his favourite science there about the time of its first establishment, when he became possessed of the manor, (viz. A. D. 1721,) granted the freehold of the premises to the Company of Apothecaries, upon condition that they should present annually to the Royal Society fifty new plants, till the number should amount to two thousand²⁵². The conditions

²⁵⁰ Gent. Mag.

²⁵¹ See Philosoph. Transact. vol. xxxii. *
p. 279. The garden was not inclosed in its

present state till the year 1686, as the inscription on the wall imports.

²⁵² Biograph. Brit.



The Physick-Garden at Chelsea.

were punctually complied with, and the specimens preserved in the archives of the society. Sir Hans Sloane contributed amply also towards the buildings and improvements of the garden. To testify their gratitude, the Company of Apothecaries employed Rysbrack to make a marble statue of their benefactor, which they placed in the centre of the garden: he is represented in a doctor's gown, with a full-bottom peruke, and a roll in his hand; the likeness has been esteemed very good. On the pedestal beneath is the following inscription: "Hans^o Sloane, Bar^o Archiatro, insignissimo Botanices fautori; hoc honoris causâ monumentum inque perpetuam ejus memoriâ sacrum voluit Societas Pharmacopœor. Londinens. 1733."

On the north side of the garden is a spacious green-house, (built about the year 1732, after a design of Mr. Edward Oakley,) 110 feet in length, over which is a library containing a large collection of botanical works, and numerous specimens of dried plants; adjoining to the library are apartments for the gardener and his family.

On the south side of the garden are two cedars, of large growth and very singular form. Miller says they were planted in the year 1683, being then about three feet high²⁵³. Sir Hans Sloane, writing in the year 1685, says, that Mr. Watts had been very successful in the management of his plants; and expresses some wonder that the *cedrus montis Libani*, an inhabitant of a very different climate, should thrive so well in the open air as to propagate itself by layers, and that seed sown the last autumn had succeeded very well²⁵⁴. Miller says, that in 1750, these trees were upwards of eleven feet in girth. Having been accurately measured by Sir Joseph Banks in the month of August this year, (1793,) the girth of the larger, at three feet from the

Fine cedars.

²⁵³ Gardener's Dictionary.

²⁵⁴ Biograph. Brit.

ground,

A

ground, was found to be 12 feet $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches; that of the smaller, 12 feet and $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch.

The garden at Chelsea is under the management of the Court of Assistants of the Apothecaries Company. There is also a person belonging to the establishment, called the Botanical Demonstrator, whose office is to explain to his pupils (the apprentices of the Company) the names, classes, and medicinal uses of the plants, according to the order in which they are placed in the garden: he is also to make monthly herborizing excursions in the neighbourhood of London during the summer season³⁵⁵. The present demonstrator is Mr. Thomas Wheeler, who succeeded Mr. William Curtis, author of the *Flora Londinensis*, &c. and proprietor of the botanic garden at Brompton. A catalogue of the medicinal plants growing in the garden at Chelsea was published in the year 1730, by Isaac Rand, then botanical demonstrator; and a general catalogue the same year, by Philip Miller, the gardener. A second and enlarged edition of the former was published in the year 1739. The present gardener is Mr. Fairbairn, who has shewn much skill and attention in his department. He succeeded Mr. Forsyth, now gardener at Kensington, well known for his ingenious method of treating decayed trees.

Winchester-
house.

An act of parliament^{*} having passed in the year 1663, to empower George Morley, Bishop of Winchester, to lease out Winchester-house in Southwark, and the demesnes at Bishop's Waltham; he was by the same act obliged to expend the sum of 7000*l.* for the

³⁵⁵ These herborizations begin on the first Tuesday in April, and are continued till September. They are attended by the apprentices of the Company of Apothecaries; and at the end of the season a premium of a copy of Hudson's *Flora Anglica* is presented to the young man who has been most successful in discovering and investigating the greatest number of plants. In the month of July there is a general herborization, which is attended by the Court of Assistants, and other gentlemen fond of the same pursuits, who dine together after their excursion, at some village near London. Pulteney's *Anecdotes of Botany*, vol. ii. p. 100.

benefit

benefit of the see ; 4000*l.* of which, at the least, was to be appropriated to the purchase of a convenient house within three miles of London, for the residence of himself and his successors, to be called by the name of Winchester-house, and to be deemed within the diocese of Winchester. The remainder was to be laid out in repairs at Farnham. The ensuing year, according to the tenor of this act, the Bishop purchased a new brick house at Chelsea, then lately built by James Duke of Hamilton, and adjoining to the manor-house ; the purchase-money was 4250*l.*²⁵⁶ The Bishops of Winchester have generally resided at this house during the sitting of parliament. Bishop Willis died there in 1736 ; Bishop Hoadly in 1761 ; and the late Bishop Thomas in 1781.

In the year 1751, the society of the *Unitas Fratrum*, commonly known by the name of Moravians, (from their being first settled on the mountains between Bohemia and Moravia, and consisting partly of the natives of the latter country,) formed an intention of establishing a settlement at Chelsea : for this purpose Count Zinzendorf, being then bishop or ordinary of the society, during his last residence in England, purchased the Duke of Ancaſter's old mansion called Lindsey-house. The society at the same time took a long lease of the site of Beaufort-house for a burial-ground ; and fitted up the stables which belonged to that mansion as a temporary chapel, till the new settlement, which was to be called Sharon, was established. This project never took place ; Lindsey-house nevertheless was fitted up, and inhabited by the brethren for many years : Count Zinzendorf lived there himself, and presided over the community as long as he remained in England. The society consisted mostly of foreigners and missionaries, for whose use indeed the Count principally intended the house, that they might make it a caravanſera, or resting-place, when they came to England, which they generally did previously to

Society of
Moravians or
Unitas Fra-
trum.

²⁵⁶ See Cl. 16 Car. II. pt. 2*o.* No. 13, 14, 15.

their proceeding on their missions. The staircase at Lindsey-house was decorated with pannels painted by Haidt, a German artist. Among these were some portraits, but the subjects related principally to the history of the society, and the legends of their missionaries. These pannels are now in the house in which Mr. La Trobe resides, in Neville-court, Fetter-lane. Lindsey-house was sold by the society about the year 1770: it is now divided into tenements, and belongs to several proprietors. Some of the Moravians still reside at Chelsea. Divine service was performed in the chapel till within a few years; and the burial-ground is still used for the interment of such of the brethren as die either in London or its vicinity.

Burial-ground of the Moravians.

This cemetery is kept extremely neat; divided into four distinct compartments, one of which is appropriated to male infants and single brothers; a second, to female infants and single sisters; a third, to married brothers or widowers; and the fourth, to married sisters and widows. The tomb-stones, which are all flat, and placed upon a raised turf, are of two sizes; a smaller for children, and a larger for grown persons. The inscriptions record only the name of the persons interred, with the date of their birth and decease: sometimes the letters M. S. S. S., (married sister, single sister) are added: the tomb of Peter Bœhler must be excepted, whose office (that of a bishop in the Unitas Fratrum) is mentioned. There are also the tombs of John Cennick²⁵⁷, who died in 1755; Jacob Rogers, (1779); William Hammond, (1783); Benjamin La Trobe, (1786); Charles Henry Conrad de Larish²⁵⁸, (1754); Catherine Mofs, aged 97, (1778); Elizabeth King, aged 93, (1786); and John Gotthold Wollin²⁵⁹, who died in 1792. In this ground also lies buried, an Esquimaux Indian, called Nunak.

²⁵⁷ John Cennick, and the three persons next named, were ministers.

²⁵⁸ A foreign nobleman.

²⁵⁹ A native of Livonia, a merchant and agent of the missions for the brethren.

A register of the baptisms and burials is kept in London. Having been favoured with a sight of it by Mr. La Trobe, the present minister of this society, I shall subjoin a few extracts :

Average of burials in the cemetery at Chelsea.					
1780—1789	-	-	-	-	8
1790—1792	-	-	-	-	12

It may be observed, that most of the persons here interred have been brought from London.

“ Christian Renatus de Zinzendorf, departed May 17, 1752 ; was ^{Zinzendorf,} buried May 20th.” This was the only son of the celebrated ^{jun.} Count Zinzendorf: he studied at the university of Jena²⁶⁰, and was sent for to England by his father in 1751, to be his assistant in superintending the spiritual affairs of the society. He died at one of the prebendal houses in the Cloisters at Westminster, where his father at that time resided till Lindsey-house could be prepared for his reception. His poetical soliloquies and meditations were published after his death²⁶¹.

“ John Cennick, M. departed July 4, 1755 ; was buried the 8th ^{John Cennick.} in Sharon.” He was author of numerous sermons and hymns.

“ Petrus Bœhler, married brother, departed April 27 ; buried ^{Peter Bœhler.} May 1, 1775.” Bœhler was a very active minister among the Moravians, and one of their bishops. He was of the university of Jena ; came first to England in 1738 ; was very intimate with Wesley and Whitfield, whom he visited at Oxford, and who were in the same ship with him when he went to America as minister of the colony in Georgia²⁶².

“ William Hammond, born at Battle in Suffex, April 18, 1718 ; ^{William Hammond.} departed in New-street, Aug. 19, 1783 ; buried Aug. 22, by John

²⁶⁰ Crantz’s History of the Brethren, translated by La Trobe, p. 217.

²⁶¹ Ibid. p. 397.

²⁶² History of the Brethren.

“Swertner.” He was of St. John’s-college in Cambridge; had been a clergyman of the church of England; and was author of a book called “*The Marrow of the Gospel*,” being the substance of some sermons preached before the University of Cambridge. Mr. Hammond was a man of considerable learning, and particularly skilled in the Greek language, in which he wrote his own life: the MS. is in the possession of Mr. La Trobe.

Benjamin La Trobe.

“Benjamin La Trobe, born in Dublin, April 8, 1728; departed in Fetter-lane, Nov. 29, 1786; buried Dec. 6, by John Swertner, minister,” Benjamin La Trobe, (father of the present minister,) was a man much esteemed and respected, not only by his own society, but by all to whom he was known. His own sect are particularly indebted to him for clearing their religion of many absurdities which had been introduced by certain wild and visionary enthusiasts, and which had subjected the whole community to much ridicule and calumny: with this view he published a translation of Crantz’s History of the Brethren, Spangenberg’s Exposition of Doctrine, and several pamphlets.

Earl of Ranelagh.

In the year 1690, Richard Earl of Ranelagh, Paymaster-general of the Forces, having obtained from the crown a long lease of some land belonging to, and adjoining the Royal Hospital at Chelsea, subject to a certain annual rent to be paid to the treasurer²⁶³, built a house there after a design of his own, and made it his principal residence²⁶⁴. A few years afterwards, he procured leases of other lands upon the same terms²⁶⁵, and extended his gardens, which were then esteemed some of the finest in the kingdom²⁶⁶. In the year 1698, he procured

²⁶³ Grant of $7\frac{1}{2}$ acres for sixty-one years, paying 15 l. 7 s. 6 d. per annum to the hospital. Pat. 2 Gul. & Mar. pt. 4. No. 13.

²⁶⁴ Bowack’s Antiquities of Middlesex, p. 14.

²⁶⁵ Grant of 15 acres for fifty-eight years,

paying 30 l. 4 s. per annum to the hospital. Pat. 5 Gul. & Mar. pt. 6. No. 1. Parcel of land for ninety-nine years, paying 5 l. per annum. Pat. 8 Gul. pt. 3. No. 8.

²⁶⁶ See Bowack as above.

a grant

a grant of all these premises (consisting of more than twenty acres) in fee, subject to a yearly rent of only 5*l.* per annum, to the hospital²⁶⁷. After Lord Ranelagh's death, which happened in 1712, the house and premises at Chelsea continued for some time in the possession of his daughter, Lady Catherine Jones.

In the year 1730, an act of parliament passed for vesting the estates of the late Earl of Ranelagh in trustees: the premises at Chelsea were sold three years afterwards, in ten lots, to various persons; the greater part became the property of two persons, whose names were Swift and Timbrell²⁶⁸. About this time it seems to have been much the fashion, among all ranks of people, to resort to the various breakfasting and tea-drinking places, which abounded in the villages near London. Lacey, the patentee of Drury-lane theatre, is said to have first projected²⁶⁹ the plan of establishing a place of entertainment of this sort, upon so large a scale, and with such superior splendor, elegance, and accommodations, as should engross a very considerable share of the public attention, and promise great gain to the proprietors. The site of Beaufort-house in Chelsea, was first thought of for this purpose, about 1738; but Sir Hans Sloane being in treaty for those premises, James Lacey, in conjunction with one Solomon Rietti, took a lease of Ranelagh-house and gardens, under Swift and Timbrell²⁷⁰: it appears, however, that they soon gave up the undertaking; William Crispe and James Myonnet being lessees, anno 1741, when the Rotunda at Ranelagh was built²⁷¹. To enable them to carry on so great a work, they proposed to take in subscriptions to the amount of 5000*l.* in shares of twenty-five guineas each. It was proposed, that the subscribers should receive in-

Ranelagh-gardens.

²⁶⁷ Pat. 10 Gul. pt. 1. No. 18.

²⁶⁸ Title-deeds in the possession of the trustees of Ranelagh-gardens, obligingly communicated by Albany Wallis, Esq.

²⁶⁹ Burney's History of Music, vol. iv. p. 668.

²⁷⁰ Papers belonging to the proprietors of Ranelagh.

²⁷¹ Ibid.

terest for 20l. ; that at the end of seven years they should be repaid 25l. each ; and that in the mean time they should be entitled to free admission²⁷². Crispe soon afterwards became sole lessee, and in 1744 was declared a bankrupt : the property was then divided into thirty-six shares, as it still continues. In consequence of purchases made at various times, the freehold of the whole, or nearly of the whole, of Lord Ranelagh's estate, is now vested in Tompkins Dew and Albany Wallis, Esqrs. as surviving trustees for the proprietors at large. The property is for the most part divided into single shares ; Sir J. B. Davis holds three ; Mr. Ashley, the manager, three ; and Mr. T. L. Bennet, two. Sir Thomas Robinson, who built, and resided at Prospect-place, adjoining to Ranelagh-gardens, was a great promoter of the undertaking, and held a considerable number of shares ; his house, with the adjoining premises, were purchased after his death by the proprietors.

Ranelagh-house is still standing ; over the front door are the Earl's arms²⁷³ ; and in a room which leads to the Rotunda, is a good portrait of him. In Wilderness-row, which was formerly part of Lord Ranelagh's gardens, is a building called King William's Dining-room and Green-house ; adjoining to this is now the private stand for coaches.

Rotunda.

The Rotunda was begun in the year 1741, and opened for public breakfasts April 5, 1742. This singular building is, as its name imports, of a circular form : its diameter being 185 feet ; the boxes for tea-drinking, which surround the room, form an interior circle of 150 feet diameter ; over the boxes is a gallery. The roof of the building rests upon thirty maffy beams, which meet, and are supported in the centre, where there is a chimney with four faces. When the Rotunda is well illuminated, and full of company, it pre-

²⁷² Papers belonging to the proprietors of Ranelagh.

²⁷³ Az. a cross between 4 pheons Or.

sents to a person entering the room, a most brilliant spectacle, and seldom fails to affect a stranger with momentary surprise.

At the first opening of Ranelagh the concerts were in the morning, and consisted principally of oratorio chorusses²⁷⁴. Michael Festing had the management of them, and led the band: the orchestra was then in the centre of the room. It does not appear that the morning concerts were long continued, though the Rotunda was open every day for public breakfasts, till the act of parliament passed (anno 1752) which prohibited all places of public entertainment from being open before a certain hour in the afternoon. During the first season there were evening concerts also, which were advertised to begin at half past five, and which ended about nine. It seems to have been the fashion then, as it is now, not to go to the Rotunda till the concert was nearly over²⁷⁵; the company retired at eleven²⁷⁶. The concert now ends about twelve o'clock, which is the most fashionable hour for entering the Rotunda; and it is near three in the morning before all the company has retired.

In the year 1754, the evening amusements at Ranelagh were advertised under the name of Comus's Court²⁷⁷. The room is sometimes hired of the proprietors for masquerades and other fêtes. The admission to the evening promenade is 2s. 6d.; tea and coffee included.

²⁷⁴ Burney's History of Music, vol. iv. p. 668.

²⁷⁵ See in the Gentleman's Magazine, August 1742, a letter from a foreigner, giving an account of his visit to Ranelagh-gardens. It appears to have been the fashion to walk in the park till twilight, and then adjourn to the Rotunda at Ranelagh.

²⁷⁶ Daily papers, 1744, &c. where there is frequent mention of the Prince and Princess of Wales, with other branches of the royal family, going to Ranelagh, whence they retired at ten, half past ten, or eleven o'clock at the farthest.

²⁷⁷ " Last Friday evening Comus opened
" his court at Ranelagh, to a very numerous
" and polite audience. The court was conducted with the utmost decency and becoming humour. The procession was well received, and several of the pieces encored;
" and the mock Italian duet went off with the utmost spirit." Daily Adv. Sept. 2, 1754.
" Comus will again open his court to-morrow, being the 4th inst. at Ranelagh, with several alterations, and the addition of some new choice spirits. The comic ode will be
" divided

cluded. Fire-works are exhibited occasionally during the season, when the price is raised to five shillings. In the year 1792, was shown, for the first time, a beautiful representation of Mount Ætna, with the flowing of the lava. The height of the boarded work, which represents the mountain, is about eighty feet; and the whole exhibits a very curious specimen of machinery and pyrotechnics. It has been exhibited several times during the two last seasons.

The greatest number of persons which were ever known to be admitted at Ranelagh in one night, were 4622, exclusive of free admissions. This was on the 7th of June 1790, at an exhibition of fire-works, when the price of admission was 3s. 6d.²⁷⁸ It should not be omitted, that on the 26th of June 1793, the celebrated Chevaliere D'Eon fenced publicly at this place with a French professor of that art.

Chelsea
ferry.

The ferry at Chelsea belonged formerly to Thomas Earl of Lincoln, who, in the year 1618, sold it to William Blake²⁷⁹. In 1710, it was the property of Bartholomew Nutt, and was rated in the parish books at 8l. per annum. It afterwards came into the possession of Sir Walter St. John²⁸⁰, and passed with the Bolingbroke estate to Lord Spencer, under whom it was held at the time that Battersea-bridge was built.

Chelsea wa-
ter-works.

The Chelsea water-works were constructed about the year 1724; a charter of incorporation was granted on the 8th of March that

"divided into three parts, to give relief to the audience. Every time of rest will be particularized by Comus drinking out of his bowl." Ibid. Sept. 3.

"Comus intends to appear with several new dainties, at Ranelagh, every Wednesday and Friday till farther notice; and he intends to alter the exercises of his choice spirits nightly." Ibid. Sept. 9.

"This day Comus will exhibit some new declamations, according to choice spirit

"custom, from the chair." Ibid. Sept. 18.

"This evening Comus will take leave of his choice spirits at Ranelagh; and he will then relate the history of their assembling. As this is the last night, it is to be presumed that every choice spirit will exert themselves to support Comus in the chair." Ibid. Sept. 20.

²⁷⁸ From the information of the manager.

²⁷⁹ Pat. 16 Jac. pt. 29. Sept. 1.

²⁸⁰ Dr. King's MS. account of Chelsea.

year,

year to the persons concerned in this undertaking. A canal was then dug from the Thames near Ranelagh to Pimlico, where there is a steam-engine for the purpose of raising the water into pipes, which convey it in various directions to the village of Chelsea, to Westminster, and various parts of the west end of the town²⁸¹. The proprietors of the works have an office in Abingdon-street, Westminster, where all business relating to the rent of the water is transacted. In a calculation of the quantity of water supplied daily by the water-works in the neighbourhood of London, anno 1767, those at Chelsea are said to yield 1740 tons.

That part of the hamlet of Little Chelsea, which is on the south side of the highway, is in this parish. Here the learned Earl of Shaftsbury, author of the *Characteristicks*, built a house, in which he generally resided during the sitting of parliament. Tradition says, that Locke was a frequent visitor at Little Chelsea, and they shew a summer-house in which he wrote some of his works; but like many others, this tradition seems but ill supported by facts; for it is certain that Lord Shaftsbury did not purchase these premises till about the year 1700²⁸², just before Locke's death, and many years after his intimacy with that family had ceased. Lord Shaftsbury's house was some years ago the residence of the late Serjeant Wynne, and afterwards of his son Edward Wynne, Esq. author of *Eunomus*, or a *Treatise upon the Laws of England*, and other Tracts. After having been aliened by Luttrell Wynne, LL. D. to William Virtue, it was purchased in the year 1787 by the parish of St. George, Hanover-square, as an additional work-house for their

LITTLE
CHELSEA.

Lord Shaftsbury.

²⁸¹ The reservoirs in Hyde-park, and in the Green-park, are supplied by pipes from the Chelsea water-works.

²⁸² There had been a house upon the same site, which belonged to Sir James Smith, whose widow appears to have been resident

there in 1695. Dr. King's MS. account of Chelsea. Lord Shaftsbury was first charged to the parish rates in 1700. A letter from him, dated Chelsea, anno 1708, is printed in the Supplement to the *Biographia Britannica*.

poor. An act of parliament passed that year, declares it to be in St. George's parish, so long as it shall continue to be appropriated to its present use. The same act exempts it from alldues and rates demandable by the rector and parish of Chelsea, on condition of paying to the former 3l. 3s. per annum, and to the latter 6l. 13s. 4d.

Park Chapel. At Little Chelsea is a small chapel, called Park-chapel, built by Sir Richard Manningham in the year 1718, within the precincts of the Duke of Wharton's park; it is now for a term of years the private property of the Rev. James Ward, A. M. who officiates there.

**KNIGHTS-
BRIDGE.** A considerable part of Knightsbridge being in the parish of Chelsea, I shall here treat of that hamlet, which is divided also between the parishes of St. George, Hanover-square, and St. Margaret's, Westminster; the parish of Chelsea extends from the corner of Sloane-street to the stream which runs under the road and passes by Kelly's Medicinal Baths.

**St. George's
Hospital.** Near Hyde-park-corner, on the south side of the road, stands St. George's Hospital for the reception of sick and lame; a noble foundation, supported by voluntary contributions. It was formerly the seat of James Lane, Viscount Laneshorough²⁸³, who died there in the year 1724. His Lordship is recorded by Pope as persevering in his favourite amusement of dancing in spite of the infirmities of old age. "—Sobet Laneshorough dancing with the gout²⁸⁴." The gallery over the cupola at St. Paul's, called now the Golden-gallery, was gift at his expence a few days before his death²⁸⁵.

**Knight-
bridge Cha-
pel.** On the north side of the road, about a quarter of a mile from the turnpike, and in the parish of St. George Hanover-square, stands a chapel dedicated to the Holy Trinity, which belonged formerly to an ancient lazaret-house or hospital, held, as it appears, under the church of Westminster, at the rent of four shillings per annum, by

**Ancient
lazar-house.**

²⁸³ Laneshorough-house occupied only the central part of the present building; the wings were added when it was converted into an hospital.

²⁸⁴ Moral Essays, I. l. 230.

²⁸⁵ British Journal, Aug. 8, 1724.

the family of Glassington. Among the records belonging to the dean and chapter of Westminster, is a state of the lazar-house at Knightsbridge, as drawn up in the year 1595 by John Glassington, who was governor of the house, and by profession a surgeon. He states, that there were no lands belonging to this hospital, nor a groat of endowment; that there *had* been a certain piece of land, which was then inclosed within Hyde-park, to the great detriment of the charity; that the building, when he became governor, was ready to fall, and that he had expended above 100l. on it; that there were commonly thirty-six or thirty-seven persons in the house, who were supported wholly by voluntary contributions; that the charge of the last year, in provisions only, exclusive of candles, linen, woollen, salves, medicines, burials, &c. had been 161l. 19s. 4d. Mr. Glassington adds a list of fifty-five persons who had been cured by him, some of whom had been dismissed as incurable from other hospitals. An account of the regulations of the house is also subjoined, by which it appears that the patients attended prayers every morning and evening; and that on Sundays there was morning and evening service for the neighbours; that those who were able were obliged to work; that they dined every day on "warm meat and "porridge;" and that every man had his own "dish, platter, and "tankard, to kepe the broken from the whole." Among the same records is a petition also from John Glassington, surgeon, dated 1654, praying to be admitted to the government of the lazar-house, which his ancestors always had rented of the church of Westminster; the petition is accompanied by a certificate from Sir John Thorowgood. In the year 1629, upon a petition from the inhabitants of Knightsbridge, licence was given by the Bishop of London, with the consent of the vicar and church-wardens of St. Martin's, (in which parish this house was situated before the new parish of St. George was constituted,) that they might rebuild the chapel, then

grown very old and ruinous, and attend divine service there, the rights of the mother church being duly reserved. The chapel was accordingly re-built, and consecrated to the use of the poor of the hospital; but there being no endowment for the maintenance of a chaplain, it was ordered by the chancellor of the diocese, with the assent of the governor of the hospital, the chaplain, and some of the principal inhabitants of the hamlet, that they, or the major part of them, should let the pews in such manner as would best contribute to the maintenance of the chaplain, the repair of the chapel, and the relief of the poor in the hospital²⁸⁶. The commissioners appointed to inquire into the state of ecclesiastical benefices in 1650, reported, that Knightf-bridge chapel, in the parish of St. Martin's in the Fields, belonged formerly to a lazaret-house there; that twenty years before the time of the inquiry, it was re-edified and enlarged by public contributions; and that Henry Walker, the minister placed there on probation by the order of parliament, received 10*l.* per annum from the inhabitants²⁸⁷. He was afterwards allowed by the committee 40*l.* per annum²⁸⁸; and in the year 1655, I find, that he was presented by Cornelius Holland and George Prime, joint-governors of the chapel²⁸⁹. In 1699, the chapel was again re-built at the charge of Nicholas Birkhead, citizen and goldsmith of London; and, as I suppose, at that time lessee under the church of Westminster: the front was a third time re-built, and the whole chapel repaired in 1789. The present lessee is Dixon Gamble, Esq.; the present chaplain, John Gamble, M. A. appointed by the dean and chapter of Westminster, who appear for many years past to have possessed the patronage of the chapel.

Charity-
school.

Adjoining to Knightf-bridge chapel is a charity-school for boys and girls, instituted about ten years ago, and supported by voluntary

²⁸⁶ Newcourt's Repertorium, vol. i. p. 694.

²⁸⁷ Parliamentary Surveys, Lambeth MS. Library.

²⁸⁸ Minutes of the Proceedings of the Committee.—Lambeth Library, vol. xi. p. 232.

²⁸⁹ Ibid. vol. xxxii. p. 429.

contributions;

contributions; the present number of children educated there is fifty-five.

On the south side of the western road, at the distance of near half a mile from Hyde-park-corner, is a large floor-cloth manufacture, belonging to Smith and Co. who carry on a considerable trade also in making portable houses of canvas with wooden frames, and large rooms of the same materials for temporary occasions ²⁸⁹. On the same side of the road a range of detached houses continues almost to Kensington, being generally described as part of Knightsbridge, and situated in the parish of St. Margaret, Westminster. Among these are principally to be noticed the Duke of Rutland's ²⁹⁰, and that of the late celebrated Dukes of Kingston (now Sir George Warren's).

Smith's
manufacture
of floor-
cloths, and
portable
houses.

Seth Ward, the learned Bishop of Salisbury, resided at Knightsbridge, and died at his house there Jan. 6, 1689 ²⁹¹.

Bishop Ward.

William Penn chose this place for his residence for some years, it being near the court at Kensington, where Queen Anne always honoured him with particular attention ²⁹².

William
Penn.

The manor of Knightsbridge still belongs to the church at Westminster, who were in possession of it as early as the reign of Edward I. ²⁹³ During the temporary alienation of the church lands in the last century, it appears to have been the property of Sir George Stonehouse ²⁹⁴.

Manor of
Knights-
bridge.

Adjoining to Knightsbridge were two other ancient manors, called Neyte ²⁹⁵ and Hyde, both belonging to the church of Westminster

Manors of
Neyte and
Hyde.

²⁸⁹ Unfortunately destroyed by fire while this work was in the press.

²⁹⁰ John Duke of Rutland died there May 29, 1779.

²⁹¹ Wood's Athen. Oxon. vol. ii.

²⁹² Biograph. Brit.

²⁹³ Records of the Church of Westminster.

²⁹⁴ Ibid.

²⁹⁵ Edward VI. granted the house called the Neate, and all the site, circuit, ambit, and pre-

mises thereto belonging, late parcel of the possessions of Westminster-abbey, and situated in the parish of St. Martin's in the Fields, to Sir Anthony Browne. Pat. 1 Ed. VI. pt. 9. June 28. There are some houses still called the Neate-houses, situated near the water-side, in that part of Chelsea which lies in the parish of St. George, Hanover-square, and was formerly part of St. Martin's.

till the reign of Henry VIII. when they became the property of the crown, having been given, together with the advowson of Chelsea, in exchange for the priory of Hurley in Berkshire²⁹⁴. The site of Hyde-park. the manor of Hyde constitutes, no doubt, Hyde-park, which adjoins to Knightbridge on the north, lying between the two roads which lead to Hounslow and Uxbridge. Hyde-park was seized among the crown lands soon after the death of Charles I. and was excepted from sale, with some other of the royal demesnes, by an ordinance of parliament anno 1649. Three years afterwards, it was resolved that Hyde-park, with some other lands, should be sold for ready money²⁹⁵. It appears, by an actual survey taken in 1652, previously to the sale, that the park then contained about 620 acres, valued at 894l. 13s. 8d. per annum; the timber growing thereupon was valued at the sum of 4779l. 19s. 6d.; the deer at 300l.; the materials of a lodge at 120l.; and those of a building designed for a banquetting-house, at 125l. 12s. The park was divided into lots, and being sold to several purchasers²⁹⁶, produced the sum of 17,068l. 6s. 8d. including the timber and the deer. After the restoration, when the crown lands were resumed into the King's hands, this park was replenished with deer, and surrounded with a brick wall, having before that time been fenced with pales²⁹⁷. The park has been considerably reduced in extent since the survey above-mentioned, partly by the building of dwelling-houses, (between Hyde-park-corner and Park-lane,) but principally by the making of Kensington-gar-

²⁹⁴ Ibid. Among these records are some court-rolls of the manor of Hyde, during the reign of Edward III.

²⁹⁵ Perfect Passages, Novem. 26—Dec. 3, 1652.

²⁹⁶ One lot, containing the Banquetting-house and Old-lodge divisions thereof, with a piece of ground called Spittle-mead, a piece of

ground used as a fortification, &c. &c. was sold to Anthony Deane. Particulars of sale, Augmentation-office.

²⁹⁷ From the information of William Harison, Esq. of the Land Revenue-office, to whom I am indebted for the particulars relating to the survey and sale above-mentioned. There is a plan of Hyde-park by Rhodes.

dens²⁹⁷. Its present extent, according to a survey taken in 1790, is 394 A. 2 R. 38 P.²⁹⁸ In the upper part of the park, adjoining to Kensington-gardens, are some fine trees, and the scenery is very pleasing. The large canal called the Serpentine-river (which has so often proved fatal to adventurous skaiters and desponding suicides) was made about the year 1730, by order of Queen Caroline; the water is supplied by a small stream which rises at Bayswater, and falls into the Thames near Ranelagh, dividing the parish of Chelsea from that of St. George, Hanover-square²⁹⁹.

The following description of the diversions of Hyde-park, about that time, will perhaps not be unacceptable: "May 1, 1654. This day was more observed by people going a maying than for divers years past. Great resort to Hyde-park; many hundreds of rich coaches, and gallants in attire, but most shameful powdered hair men, and painted spotted women: some men plaid with a silver ball, and some took other recreation; but his Highness the Lord Protector went not thither, nor any of the Lords of the Council³⁰⁰." It was about this time that Cromwell met with an accident in Hyde-park, which had nearly cost him his life. Taking the air there one day with Secretary Thurloe, in his own coach and six, he chose to turn charioteer; but the horses proving ungovernable, he was thrown from the box, and in his fall discharged one of his pocket pistols³⁰¹.

A foreigner,

²⁹⁷ James Hamilton, Esq. the ranger, and John Birch, anno 1665, had a grant of fifty acres in Hyde park, to plant apple-trees for the purpose of supplying the King with fruit and cyder. They were to consist principally of golden pippins and redstreaks. Pat. 16 Car. II. pt. 18. No. 7.

²⁹⁸ From the information of Mr. Harrison.

²⁹⁹ Thomas Hawes had a grant, 15 Car. II. of all the springs in Hyde-park, for the term of 99 years. with liberty to convey the water

to Westminster. Pat. 15 Car. II. pt. 19, No. 1.

³⁰⁰ Several Proceedings of Parliament, April 27--May 4, 1654. Another diurnal says, that there was a great hurling-match between fifty Cornish gentlemen on one side, and fifty on the other; and that the Lord Protector was there, and several of the Privy Council. Moderate Intelligencer, April 26--May 3, 1654.

³⁰¹ Ludlow's Memoirs, vol. ii. p. 508. It appears

A foreigner, who visited England in 1659, (writing to his friend in France,) says, " I did frequently accompany my Lord N. into a field near the town, which they call Hyde-park; the place not unpleatant,—and which they use as our course, but with nothing that order, equipage, and splendor; being such an assembly of wretched jades and hackney-coaches, as, next to a regiment of carmen, there is nothing approacheth the resemblance. This parke was, it seems, used by the late king and nobility for the freshness of the air, and the goodly prospect; but it is that which now (besides all other exercises) they pay for here in England, though it be free for all the world besides; every coach and horse which enters buying his mouthful, and permission of the publican who has purchased it, for which the entrance is guarded with porters and long staves³⁰²." Hyde-park still continues to be the favourite place for taking the air, and exhibiting fine coaches, fine horses, and expert horsemanship³⁰³. Here also the troops, which are quartered in and about the metropolis, are exercised and frequently reviewed.

appears by the newspapers of that time, that Cromwell was confined to his house several days in consequence of this accident. The Weekly Post (Oct. 3, 1654) represents it to have been the postillion who was thrown from his seat, and that Cromwell was in the coach. The writer of a copy of verses (in the Faithful Scout, Oct. 13) on the Protector's miraculous escape, admits the fact of his being upon the box, and thinking, as it seems, that

such a frolic required some excuse, justifies it by the example of the heroes of old.

³⁰² Character of England, in a Letter to a Nobleman in France. London, 1659, 12mo. p. 54.

³⁰³ The fashion of frequenting Hyde-park seems to have prevailed, without intermission, for a long period. In 1709 a book was published, called "The Circus, or British " Olympicks; " being a Satire on the Ring at Hyde-park."

C H I S W I C K.

THIS parish is not to be found in Domesday book'; it is mentioned in various records of the reign of Henry III. by the name of Chefewicke. Name.

The village of Chiswick is situated by the river-side, at the distance of about five miles from Hyde-park-corner; the parish lies within the hundred of Offulston, and is bounded on the east by Hammermith, on the north by Acton, on the west by Ealing, and on the South by the Thames. It contains about twelve hundred acres, of which about three hundred are corn-land; about two hundred and eighty occupied by market-gardeners; and about two hundred under-grass, exclusive of parks and paddocks; which, with private gardens, pleasure grounds, wastes, &c. make up the remaining number of acres. The soil varies from a light sand and gravel to a very rich loam; but even in the best land gravel is to be found near the surface. Chiswick pays the sum of 666l. 19s. to the land-tax, which in the year 1793 was at the rate of 1s. 6d. upon land, and 1s. 1d. upon houses. Situation and boundaries.
Extent.
Nature of land and soil.
Land-tax

An urn filled with Roman silver coins was dug up at Turnham-green in the year 1731². Stukeley says, that the Roman road from

¹ Though neither Chiswick or Sutton occur in that record among the possessions of the church of St. Paul's, I suspect that the manor in Fulham, said to belong to the canons of that cathedral, was no other than that of Chiswick; which, together with Sutton, contained five hides, exactly the quantity mentioned in the survey.

² Stukeley's Itin. Curiof. p. 205.

Regnum, or Ringwood, went from Staines, through Brentford, (which was a manse between it and London,) to Turnham-green; thence over Stanford-bridge³ and into the Acton road, crossing the Watling-street at Tyburn.

Armies at
Turnham-
green.

After the battle of Brentford, the Earl of Essex assembled his forces at Turnham-green, where he was joined by the city trained-bands⁴. Sir William Waller mustered his forces there Sept. 10, 1643, when he was ordered to go to the relief of the Lord General's army after the action at Newbury⁵.

Manors.

There are two manors in the parish of Chiswick, both belonging to the church of St. Paul's; one of which is called the Dean's, (being his peculiar,) or the manor of Sutton; the other the Prebendal manor.

Manor of
Sutton.

It does not appear when or by whom the manor of Sutton was given to the dean and chapter of St. Paul's. Though it is not mentioned among the manors belonging to the canons of that church in Doomsday-book⁶, yet it is upon record that they were in possession of it in the reign of William the Conqueror. Among the archives in the chapter-house at St. Paul's, is a very curious and minute survey of all the manors belonging to the church, made, as it appears, in or about the time of Alardus de Burnham, who succeeded Ralph de Diceto in the deanery very early in the thirteenth century⁷. As this is one of the most ancient surveys extant, and very explicit and satisfactory in describing the services of the tenants, I shall translate at

³ So called (says Stukeley) from that circumstance. Ibid.

⁴ Whitlock's Memorials, p. 65.

⁵ Perfect Diurnal, Sept. 18—25.

⁶ See note 1. It is enumerated among the manors belonging to the church of St. Paul's, when Walman was dean, who was contemporary with William the Conqueror. Reg. Dec. & Cap. lib. L. f. 1.

⁷ The time of Ralph de Diceto's death is not certainly known. Newcourt supposes Alardus de Burnham to have succeeded before 1204. See Repertorium, vol. 1. p. 35. In the survey here quoted, some of the tenants then in possession are said to have received their grants from Ralph de Diceto, and others from Alardus de Burnham.

large the account of the demesne-lands, and some of the principal estates held under the lord by various rents and services.

"An Inquisition of the Manor of Suttunc; Philip de Haddam, lessee."

Ancient survey.

"The jury return, that this manor is taxed or rated to the king at three hides, besides the farm^s of Chefewich, which by itself is two hides, rated with the hides of Sutton. The manor is free and quit from all suit either of county or hundred, and all other dues which belong either to the king himself, or to his bailiffs. In demesne are two hundred and ten acres of arable land, sixteen of meadow, and about forty of wood of a good growth^s. The quantity of pasture is not known, but it suffices for twelve oxen, four horses^o, ten cows, and one hundred and thirty sheep: wainage^o may be made with twelve oxen and four horses, according to the custom of the township.

"Tenants of Assize."

"Gilbert, son of Nicholas, holds three virgates of land, to which his grandfather Gilbert was admitted by Theodoric, a former lessee, and for which he now pays thirty shillings per annum; and is subject to the following services, viz. He must plough two acres of the demesne lands in winter, and two in lent; and sow the lord's feed, which he is to receive at the manor-house, and to carry into the field; he must harrow also the land above-mentioned; he must find two mowers^o, who are to have their provisions from the lord of the manor^o; and two men to carry hay, who must be fed at his own cost. Two men one day, and two other men a fe-

* "*Solandam*."—I have translated this word *farm*, being guided by the sense. The word *solanda* does not occur in any glossary that I have seen. *Solanum* is a farm.

⁹ "In bosco bene vestito."

¹⁰ "*Quatuor Stotris*;"—*stotus* is defined in the glossaries to be *equus admissarius*—admis-

sarius quia admittitur inter armenta.

¹¹ *Wainage*—Wainage is sometimes used for the furniture of a wain or cart, and sometimes for tillage. See Jacob's Law Dictionary. If either, it must mean the latter here.

¹² "*Homines cum falcibus*."

¹³ "*Ad cibum domini*."

"cond day, to weed the corn—(these men to be provided with
 "one meal a day by the lord)". He must find also two carts, or
 "one waggon, to carry hay; and three men for each of the reap-
 "days". He must find two men for one day, to thresh the rent-
 "corn", to be carried to London—(these men to have one meal a
 "day at the lord's cost); and provide two sacks for each rent. He
 "must carry dung from the manor-house two days, each day with
 "two carts—(the workmen to be allowed provisions by the lord).
 "He must bring four cart-loads of fuel from the wood, finding pro-
 "visions for the men at his own cost. He must render moreover,
 "annually, two hens and twenty eggs.

"William, son of Turstan, holds one virgate at the rent of 6s. 2d.
 "He is to mow also one day for the lord of the manor, being al-
 "lowed his provisions; and to send all his labourers to the reap-
 "days; the lord allowing them victuals and ale".

Another tenant was to shear the lord's sheep and lambs, and to cut his pease. Some were to pay a certain rent called malt-silver¹⁸, being five-pence, three-pence, or some small sum; others a rent called "wardpeni"¹⁹, generally two-pence; and others a small sum, e. g. 10d. called the gift²⁰.

Another

¹⁸ "Ad cibum domini feni in die."

¹⁹ "Qualiter precarias," Jacob translates *precaria*, a reaping-day. It was called also, in ancient records, a *bederyp*, or *bed-gape*, from the Saxon words, *beden*, *regare*; and *ryp*, *messis*; being a term for certain assistance during the harvest due to the lord from his tenants, who, according to the terms of their agreement, sent either all their labourers, or a part of them, upon certain fixed days, called "*bederyp*," "*ryp*;" i. e. *bederyp*, or reaping-days. Upon these occasions the lord of the manor always found the men provisions, and sometimes liquor. John de Lambton, a tenant of the

manor of Sutton, was to send one man to the *ficca precaria*, and two to the *precariæ ceruicia*.

²⁰ "Firmam."—Du Cange gives instances of *firma* being used in this sense: he defines it "*fructus ex conventionem reddendus*."

²¹ See note 15.

²² A payment to the lord for the privilege of making malt. It was sometimes called malt-shot.

²³ Ward-penny was a payment made to the sheriff, for the defence of castles.

²⁴ "De dono 10d."—*Donum* is defined to have been a payment made to the lord, under the

Another survey of the manors belonging to the church of St. Paul's, made about the year 1245²², says, that the manor of Sutton in the time of King Henry, and William the Dean, (which must have been about the year 1111,) was rated at three hides, and paid three shillings to the sheriff; which it still did at the taking of the inquisition. The canons received from it two full corn-rents²³, and five hundred and forty shillings in money. The quantity of land is the same as in the survey above quoted, except that the wood is computed at only thirty acres, and the pasture said to be sufficient only for five cows and sixty sheep. There were sixteen virgates of land which paid quit-rent. Aluric held of the lord *unam garram*²⁴, by the annual render of two plough-shares²⁵. The rents of assize amounted to 7l. 3s. 7d., besides five shillings, or every tenth fish from the fishery, and four-pence from the cultivated waste²⁶.

In the year 1235, an agreement was made relating to the fish within the manor of Sutton, between the dean and chapter of St. Paul's, and the prior of Merton, who enjoyed a grant from the king of the fisheries of the river Thames, for a certain district, which included the shores of Chiswick. By this agreement, the men of Sutton and Chiswick were permitted to place forty weirs²⁶ for catching of barbel and lamprons only; for which permission they were to

the name of a free gift. Glossarium Medie Latinitatis.

²² Newcourt calls this an inquisition of churches and manors, taken in 1181. The inquisition of the manors is expressly said to have been taken when Henry de Cornhill was dean, and Alexander treasurer. Henry de Cornhill was made dean in 1244; and Alexander Swerford, the treasurer, died in 1246. The inquisition of the manors, therefore, must have taken place about 1245. The date of the year is annexed to the visitation of each church, viz. 1249, 1250, &c.

²² "*Duas firmas plenar.*" See note 16.

²³ The word *garra*, I cannot find in any Glossary. Du Cange has it in the plural; and mentions an instance wherein *garas atii* occurs, but gives no satisfactory explanation of it. If the MS. was not remarkably fair and legible, I should suspect that *gravam*, a grove, was the word intended.

²⁴ *Garrus*.—See Kelham's *Domesday Illustrated*, p. 336.

²⁵ "*De effarto*.—*Effartum* is defined to be waste land grubbed up and cultivated.

²⁶ *Burrechin*.

pay

pay twenty-three shillings per annum to the prior of Merton; and if the payment was neglected five days beyond the time appointed, the sum was to be doubled ²⁶.

In the ninth year of Edward IV. Baldwin Bray, whose ancestors appear to have been settled there for several generations ²⁷, conveyed the manor of Sutton, near Cheshwyke, (that is, I suppose, assigned the lease of the manorial estate,) to Thomas Coveton and others ²⁸. During the civil war, the manor was sequestered to the lord mayor and aldermen of London ²⁹. In the year 1676, the lease came into the hands of Thomas Earl of Fauconberg ³⁰, whose great-nephew, Thomas Fowler, Viscount Fauconberg, assigned it, about the year 1727, to Richard Earl of Burlington ³¹. After Lord Burlington's death, the lease was renewed to the late Duke of Devonshire, who married his sole heir; and it is now held by the present Duke. The manor-house was lately in the occupation of Thomas King, Esq. deceased, by whom it was in a great measure rebuilt. The dean and chapter of St. Paul's had a grant of free-warren in their manor of Sutton, 9 Edw. II ³².

Prebendal
manor.

The prebendal manor is so called, as being the corps of one of the prebends of St. Paul's cathedral. The ancient survey before-mentioned, describes it as containing two hides of land. The reserved rent received by the prebendary is 39l. 2s. 6d. In the year 1570, (12 Eliz.) Gabriel Goodman, being then prebendary of Chifwick, granted a lease of this manor (with the demesne lands, consisting of about an hundred and forty acres) for ninety-nine years, to William Walter and George Burden, in trust, that they should within two years convey the same to the church of Westminster, of which

²⁶ Reg. Dec. & Cap. lib. A. f. 35.

²⁷ John Le Bray of Sutton is mentioned in a record, 45 Edw. III. See Harl. MSS. Brit. Mus. No. 4507. p. 121.

²⁸ Cl. 9 Edw. IV. m. 18.

²⁹ Court-rolls of the manor.

³⁰ Rent-books and court-rolls of the manor of Sutton.

³¹ Ibid.

³² Cart. 9 Edw. II. No. 31.

the

the said Goodman was dean. The dean and chapter still hold it of the prebendary of Chifwick, under a lease for three lives. In 1649 this manor, then valued at 177l. 8d. exclusive of the reserved rent, was in the occupation of Arthur Duck, LL. D. as sub-lessee, and was sold soon afterwards, (as church property,) being discharged of the reserved rent, for the sum of 1551l. 5s. 3d. to William Angier and Edward Radden, on behalf of Richard Duck of the county of Devon³¹. In 1691, Sir Stephen Fox was lessee of the manor under the church of Westminster³². The lease was assigned by his son Stephen, about the year 1727³³, to Dr. Michael Hutchinson; and by some mesne assignments came to James Fry, Esq.³⁴ who sold it in 1770 to Mr. Alexander Weatherstone³⁵. Mr. Weatherstone's widow is the present sub-lessee, and as such is called lady of the manor, and holds an annual court-baron. Lands within this manor descend to the youngest son.

In Gabriel Goodman's lease above-mentioned, it is stipulated that the lessee should erect additional buildings adjoining to the manor-house, sufficient for the accommodation of one of the prebendaries of Westminster, the master of the school, the usher, forty boys, and proper attendants, who should retire thither in time of sickness, or at other seasons when the dean and chapter should think proper³⁶.

Manor, or college house.

To

³¹ Parliam. Surveys, Lamb. MS. Library.

³² His name first occurs that year as lord of the manor, in the court-rolls.

³³ Stephen Fox was lord of the manor in 1726; and Dr. Michael Hutchinson in 1727.

³⁴ Dr. Hutchinson appears to have held the manor till 1737; from that year till 1745, Mrs. Mary Daniel and Joseph Alstone, who probably were his heirs; in 1745, Gauntlet Fry, Esq.; in 1748, Susanna Sharpe, spinster, who devised it to James Fry above mentioned.

³⁵ By the information of George Richards, Esq. steward of the manor.

³⁶ Fuller is inaccurate when he says that Dean Goodman *purchased* a house, with land thereunto belonging, for the use of Westminster-school. "If these lands (*says he*) at this day be not so profitably employed, as they were by the donor piously intended, it were *safer* to bemoan the sad effects, than to accuse the authors thereof." He adds, that Goodman, with his own hands, planted a fair row of elms in his time, grown up to great height and beauty. (*Worthies*, b. iv. p. 35.) Norden is more accurate than Fuller, when he says, "Cheswicke, belonging to a prebend or
" Paul's,

To this day a piece of ground is reserved (in the lease to the sub-lessee) as a play-place for the scholars, though it is not known that the school was ever removed to Chiswick since Busby's time. It is on record, that he resided there, with some of his scholars, in the year 1657³⁹. A few years ago, when this house was in the tenure of Robert Berry, Esq. the names of the celebrated Earl of Halifax, John Dryden, and many others of Busby's pupils, were to be seen on the walls. Bowack, who wrote an account of Chiswick in 1706, says, that the house was then so decayed that it was wholly unfit for its intended use, and was patched up into small tenements for the labouring people of the town⁴⁰. If his representation be accurate, it must have been rebuilt, or at least have undergone very considerable repairs, before the year 1725, when the college-house was inhabited by Dr. John Friend, master of Westminster-school; and the prebendary's apartments, by Dr. Broadrick⁴¹. Dr. Nicholls was the last master, who occasionally resided at the college-house. Dr. Markham, (the present Archbishop of York,) when master of Westminster-school, rented the prebendary's lodgings of the dean and chapter. The whole being in a ruinous state, was let on a repairing lease in the year 1788, for which purpose a special licence was obtained from the dean and chapter of St. Paul's and the prebendary of Chiswick, pursuant to Dean Goodman's injunctions, whereby the church of Westminster is restrained from letting the mansion or manor-house for more than one year, without such licence.

" Paul's, now in the hands of Dr. Goodman, dean of Westminster, where he hath a faire house, whereunto he withdraweth the scholars of the college of Westminster." (Spec. Brit. p. 17.)

³⁹ " I was presently in all haste, (says Bagshaw, in the narrative of his dispute with Busby,) in that hot and sickly season of the year, to be removed unto Westminster from

" Chiswick, where I had fixed my residence; and where, upon all removes of the college, the second master is by statute obliged to be." P. 3. This was in the year 1657. There is mention of other removes of the college during the same year, p. 2, &c.

⁴⁰ Antiquities of Middlesex, p. 48.

⁴¹ Survey of the manor, bearing date 1725.

The

The house, which is now an academy, in the occupation of the Rev. Dr. Horne, is called, in a survey dated 1725, the Manor farm-house, and was then in the tenure of Lady Nevill. Manor farm-house.

In Newcourt's Repertorium ⁴², may be seen a list of the prebendaries of Chiswick, among whom are Nigellus, Bishop of Ely; Richard Clifford, Bishop of London; Cardinal Moreton; Christopher Urfwick; Bishop Bonner; Bishop Barlow; and Bishop Beveridge. The present prebendary is the Rev. G. Gregory, D.D. the translator of Bishop Lowth's Lectures, and author of the Life of Chatterton, "Essays," and other works. Prebendaries of Chiswick.

The beautiful villa where the Duke of Devonshire occasionally resides, stands near the site of an ancient house, which Bowack says was built by Sir Edward Warden ⁴³; for this I find no other authority. It was pulled down in the year-1788, and by Kip's print seems to have been of the age of James I. Towards the latter end of his reign, it was certainly the property and residence of Robert Carr, Earl of Somerset ⁴⁴, whose abandoned Countess ended her days there in misery and disgrace ⁴⁵. The Earl, who was a partaker in her crimes, survived her many years, being never able to recover a broken fortune ⁴⁶ or a tarnished name. Upon the marriage of his daughter Lady Anne with Lord Russel, he was obliged to mortgage his house at Chiswick, and to sell all his plate, jewels, and furniture, to Ancient mansion.

⁴² Vol. i. p. 138.

⁴³ There is a monument in Chiswick church to the family of Wardour, erected in the year 1612, by Edward Wardour, Esq. This person might have been afterwards knighted, and might have built the house.

⁴⁴ Court-rolls and parish-books.

⁴⁵ Weldon's Court of James I. p. 113. Dugdale says she died in 1632. The Earl died in 1645.

⁴⁶ Among the records at the Rolls, is a special warrant, "to give discharge to the creditors of the late Earl of Somerset" (so called, I suppose, as having forfeited his honours by his conviction) "and his ladie, "on delivery of jewels and other things to "them pawned by the said earl and his "ladie." Pat. 16 Jac. I. pt. 1. June 9 The Earl is recorded in the parish books as being in arrear for rates, anno 1625.

make up the sum of 12,000*l.* which the Earl of Bedford demanded as a portion ⁴⁷. The mortgage having never been paid off, the premises became the property of the celebrated Philip Earl of Pembroke ⁴⁸ (who was the mortgagee); from him they passed to John Lord Pawlet ⁴⁹, an active royalist, and a commander of some eminence in the king's army. On the 27th of May 1647, he was permitted to compound for his estate, through the interest of the General Fairfax ⁵⁰, who, in the months of August and September following, appears to have been more than once a visitor at his house at Chiswick ⁵¹. In 1669, this house being then the property of William Lord Crofts, and in the occupation of James Duke of Monmouth, was sold to Charles Lord Gerrard of Brandon ⁵², who alienated it to Richard Viscount Ranelagh. In 1682, it was the property of Edward Seymour, Esq. of Maiden-Bradley, who then sold it to Richard Earl of Burlington, from whom it descended to Richard the last Earl; after his death it came to the late Duke of Devonshire, who married Lady Charlotte Boyle, his daughter and sole heir. The last Earl of Burlington, whose skill and taste as an architect have been frequently recorded, built near this old mansion, a small but beautiful villa, the idea of which was partly borrowed from a design of Palladio ⁵³. The gardens at the same time were laid out by his lordship in the Italian style, and were far preferable to any that had then been seen in this kingdom; they are adorned with various temples, obelisks, statues, &c. which have furnished many subjects for the engravers ⁵⁴. Some of the statues are antiques ⁵⁵; the lions

Duke of Devonshire's house.

⁴⁷ Letter from Mr. Garrard to Lord Strafford, Mar. 23, 1636-7. *Strafford's Letters*, vol. ii. p. 58.

⁴⁸ Court-rolls. ⁴⁹ *Ibid.*

⁵⁰ Collins's *Peerage*, edit. 1756, vol. iii. p. 228.

⁵¹ *Perfect Occurrences*, Aug. 6-13, and Sept. 10-17, 1647.

⁵² Court-rolls of the manor, whence the subsequent alienations are taken.

⁵³ The villa of Marquis Capra, near Vicenza.

⁵⁴ Various views of the gardens have been engraved by Rocque, Du Bosc, &c.

⁵⁵ When the statues, which had been buried under the rubbish in Arundel-gardens, were dug

and other beaſts are the works of Scheemaker : among other ornaments of theſe gardens, ſhould be noticed a gate erected by Inigo Jones, at Chelſea in the year 1625, for the Lord Treafurer Middleſex, and removed to Chifwick in 1738 by Lord Burlington, to whom it was given by Sir Hans Sloane at the time that Beaufort-houſe was pulled down. Lord Hervey, ſpeaking of Lord Burlington's villa at Chifwick, ſaid, that it was too ſmall to live in, and too large to hang to a watch. The preſent noble owner has made it more habitable, without taking away from its beauty, by the addition of two wings, deſigned by Wyatt, which admirably correſpond with the architecture of the original. The rooms are ſcarcely finiſhed, and Lord Burlington's fine collection of pictures not yet replaced ; a catalogue of theſe pictures is printed in Dodſley's account of London, and its environs⁴⁶ : among thoſe moſt worthy of note, are portraits of Lord Clifford and his family, by Van-Eyk, 1444 ; Mary Queen of Scots, which has been engraved by Vertue ; Clement IX. by Carlo Maratti ; Alexander Pope, by Kent ; the celebrated picture of Belifarius ; a landscape, with a man hawking, by Inigo Jones ; a very fine Salvator Roſa ; and a Madonna, by Dominichino, which Lord Burlington procured out of a convent at Rome, giving them in exchange for it a complete ſet of marblè columns for their church.

The Ruffel family had an ancient ſeat in this pariſh, which be-
longed, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, to Sir William Ruffel,
afterwards Lord Ruffel of Thornhagh, a diſtinguiſhed military cha-
racter. Stow, ſpeaking of his heroic achievements at the battle of
Zutphen, ſays, “ he charged ſo terribly, that after he had broke

Ruffel family.

William Lord
Ruffel of
Thornhagh.

dug up, about 1712, Mr. Theobald gave liſhed in the Gentleman's Magazine for
Lord Burlington the beſt of them, and his July 1779.
lordſhip removed them to Chifwick. Letter⁴⁶ Vol. ii. p. 116, &c.
from Mr. Theobald, dated 1757, and pub-

“ his lance, he with his curtleax so plaid his part, that the enemy
 “ reported him to be a devil and not a man ; for where he saw fix
 “ or seven of the enemies together, thither would he, and so be-
 “ have himself with his curtleax, that he would separate their
 “ friendship⁵⁸.” On the 2d of Oct. 1602, the Queen honoured him
 with a visit at Chiswick⁵⁹. Sir William Ruffel’s mansion descended
 to his only son Francis, the first Earl of Bedford, who died on the
 eve of the civil war. From the interest he took in the concerns of
 this parish⁶⁰, it is probable that he frequently resided here. After
 the death of his widow, Catherine Countess of Bedford, which hap-
 pened in 1654, the premises at Chiswick were inherited, according
 to the custom of the manor, by her youngest son Edward, who, in
 the year 1659, aliened a freehold messuage, &c. to William Comel-
 don⁶¹. Since that time it has passed through various hands; and was in
 1747, the property of the Hon. Peregrine Widdrington ; who, by
 his will of that date, left it to his wife the Duchess of Norfolk,
 for life, with remainder in succession to his nephew the Hon. W.
 Tempest Widdrington, and John Townley, Esq. and their heirs. Of
 the latter it was purchased by Sir C. W. Boughton Rouse, Bart. of
 Rouse-Lench, in the county of Worcester, the present proprietor. It is
 now called Corney-house. Mr. Widdrington, in 1745, purchased cer-
 tain tenements, and a piece of land, called Corney-houses and Corney-
 close, adjoining to his own premises. I suppose these to be the same
 houses and land which James Ruffel, youngest son of Edward, held
 in 1670, some time after the alienation of the mansion above-men-
 tioned. The premises were much improved and enlarged by Mr.

Francis, first
 Earl of Bed-
 ford.

Corney-
 house.

⁵⁸ Stow’s Annals, edit. 1631, p. 737, anno 1586.

⁵⁹ Queen Elizabeth’s Progresses, 1601, &c. p. 21. It is probable that she had visited him the year before also. “ I send you (says Sir William Browne, writing to Sir Robert Sid-

ney) all the queen’s entertainment at “ Chiswick, and at my lord-keeper’s.” Sidney Papers, vol. ii. p. 231.

⁶⁰ See p. 198.

⁶¹ Title-deeds, obligingly communicated by Sir C. W. Boughton Rouse, Bart.

Townley,

Townley, who furrounded the whole with a brick wall, and built a handsome lodge.

Grove-house, near Sutton-court, belonged, in the reign of Henry IV. to Robert Warner, who sold it to Thomas Holgill, Esq. ^{Grove-house.} It was afterwards, for several generations, the property of the Barker family. After the death of Henry Barker, Esq. which happened in 1745, it was purchased by the Earl of Grantham, and descended to his daughter Lady Frances Elliot. Soon after her death it was purchased by the Right Hon. Humphry Morrice, who made considerable additions to the house, and built a large riding-house, with excellent stables for thirty horses. The fine collection of pictures which he had at this place, was sold after his death to the Earl of Ashburnham. This beautiful villa, which is situated in a very desirable and retired spot upon the banks of the Thames, is now the property of Mrs. Luther, relict of John Luther, Esq. M. P. for the county of Essex. The premises, containing about fourscore acres, are inclosed within a brick wall; the pleasure-grounds were laid out by the Earl of Grantham. The paddock abounds with a great number of old walnut-trees and Spanish chesnuts, the fruit of which has been known to produce 80l. per annum.

In the year 1747, Lord Viscount Dunkerron became possessed of a capital messuage at Turnham-green ⁶¹, which having passed through various hands, viz. the Earl of Kerry (1752), Matthew Hutton, Esq. (1762), the Earl of Egmont (1765), Sir Brownlow Cust (1771), the Dukes of Devonshire (1772), Lord John Cavendish (1777), was purchased in 1789 by Lord Heathfield, the celebrated ^{Lord Heath-} defender of Gibraltar, who made it his principal residence till his ^{field.} death, which happened not long afterwards. It now belongs to Dr. Alexander Meyersbach. The gardens were laid out with much

⁶¹ Cl. 13 Hen. IV. m. 10, 11. 18.

⁶² Court-rolls of the manor of Sutton.

tafte for Lord Heathfield, by Mr. Aiton, now his Majesty's gardener at Kew.

Sir Henry
Sidney.

Sir Henry Sidney, Lord President of Ireland in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, appears to have had a seat at Chifwick; his wife, Lady Mary, (daughter of John Duke of Northumberland,) dates her letters thence in 1574 and 1578⁶⁴.

Leonard Maw, Bishop of Bath and Wells, who had been chaplain to Prince Charles, and attended him when he went to pay his addresses to the Infanta, had a house at Chifwick, where he died Sept. 2, 1629, and was buried in the church there⁶⁵.

It appears by the parish books, that Sir Lewis Lewkner, Knt.⁶⁶ resided at Chifwick in 1621; Sir William Jones, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas (1632); and the Duke of Leinster (1695)⁶⁷. Joseph Miller, of facetious memory, who was a comic actor of considerable merit, was many years an inhabitant of Strand on the Green⁶⁸, and died at his house there in the month of August 1738.

The church of this place, which is dedicated to St. Nicholas, stands near the water-side. The present structure appears to have consisted originally only of a nave and chancel, and was built probably about the beginning of the fifteenth century, at which time the tower was erected, at the charge of William Bordall, vicar of Chifwick, who died in 1435⁶⁹. It is built of stone and flint, as
is

⁶⁴ Sidney Papers, vol. i. p. 66 and 271.

⁶⁵ Fun. Certif. Heralds' Coll. I. XXIII. 30. and Harl. MSS. Brit. Mus. N^o. 7176, p. 151.

⁶⁶ Master of the ceremonies to James I.

⁶⁷ He was son of the celebrated Duke of Schomberg, and was created Duke of Leinster by King William in 1690. The title became extinct in 1719.

⁶⁸ Craftsman, Aug. 19.

⁶⁹ In the church, against the west wall, is a tablet with the following inscription: "Mr. William Bordall, principal vicar of this

church of Chifwicke, was founder of ye steeple of ye same. He died the 15th day of October, in ye yeare of our Lorde MCCCCXXV. both which appeare in the brasse on his tomb-stone in this church; which monument of this worthy benefactor being, by William Walker, his successor, happily preserved from being lost, is now in this stone comended to the lasting memory of posteritie, by ye right honorable and truly noble Lord Francis Lorde Russel, Earl of Bedford, anno Domini 1631." The date

is the north wall of the church and the chancel; the latter has been much repaired with brick: a transverse aisle, at the east end of the nave, was added on the south side in the middle of the last, and a corresponding aisle on the north side, towards the beginning of the present century; the former was enlarged in the year 1772, by subscription, and carried on to the west end of the nave: both the aisles are of brick.

On the south wall of the chancel is the monument of Sir Thomas Chaloner, whose effigies, and that of his wife, are represented kneeling at a fold-stool under a pavilion, the curtains of which are supported by two armed soldiers. On a tablet beneath is the following inscription: " Here lieth the bodey of Sir Thomas Chaloner, who was knighted in the warres of France, by Kinge Henry the fourthe, a° 1591, and after Governor in the minority, and Chamberlayne to the late Prince of famous memory, Henrey Prince of Wales, Duke of Cornewall, and Earle of Chester. He married to his firste wife Elizabeth, Daughter to William Fleetwood, Sergeant at lawe to Q. Eliz. and Recorder of London, by whom he had yssue, Thomas, deceased; Will^m; Edward; Thomas; Henry, deceased; Arthure, deceased; James; Elizabeth, deceased; Mary, wife to S^r Edward Fisher, Knight; Elizabeth; and Dorothea; and died the 22^d of June, a° 1603, aged 35 yeares: and to his second wife he married Jude, the daughter to Will^m Blunt of London, Esquier, by whom he had also yssue Henrey; Charles; Fredericke, and Arthure; Anne; Katherine, and Frances; and she deceased the 30 day of June, a° 1615, aged 36 years: and the aforefayed Sir Thomas Chaloner died the 18th day of November 1615, being of the adge of 51 years—An.

Monument of
Sir Thomas
Chaloner.

date of Bordall's death here is 1425. Weever, who copied the inscription from the brass plate, makes it 1435. I am inclined to think, that Weever is right; because I find, from the registers of the dean and chapter, that the vicarage became vacant in 1435.

" Dom.

“ Dom. 1721. In grateful remembrance of his honourable ancestor, this monument was repaired at the charge of Edward Chaloner of Gisbrough, in com. Ebor. Esq.” On the monument are the arms of Sir Thomas Chaloner and his two wives⁷⁰.

Anecdotes of
him.

This Sir Thomas was son of Sir Thomas Chaloner the elder, a very eminent person in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, both as a soldier, a scholar, and a statesman⁷¹; and he seems to have inherited a great portion of his father’s accomplishments. He was particularly attached to the study of natural history, and was very active in researches relating to that science, which led him to the discovery

Alum-mines.

of the first alum-mines which had been known in this kingdom, and which he found near Gisbrough in Yorkshire⁷², where he had an estate. The method of preparing the alum he is said to have brought from Italy⁷³. These mines, with others that had been discovered upon some adjoining estates, were afterwards seized by the crown, and became so valuable, that Sir Paul Pindar rented them at 14,740*l.* per annum; and, as Fuller says, did not complain of his bargain. The mines lay neglected for many years during the present century⁷⁴, but are now worked, and the produce sent both to the London market and to foreign parts. Sir Thomas Chaloner wrote a treatise on the virtues of nitre, and “ other matters (says Wood) pertaining to virtuosity, and some things, as it seems, to “ pastoral ”⁷⁵, but whether extant I cannot tell⁷⁶.” Puttenham compares “ Maister Challoner for eglogue and pastorall poesie to Sir P.

⁷⁰ Sable a chevron between three cherubim Or for Chaloner of Gisbrough, quartering, 1. Arg. a cross flory engrailed Sab. between 4 Cornish choughs for Ithell. 2. Arg. a chevron vert between 3 wolves’ heads erased Argent. 3. Sable a chevron between 3 fleurs de lis Argent.—Chaloner impaling per pale nebuly Az. and Or, 6 martlets in pale countercharged for Fleetwood.—Chaloner impaling Arg. 2 bars Az. an escarbuncle of eight faves Gules for Blunt.

⁷¹ See Biograph. Brit.

⁷² Fuller’s Worthies,—Yorkshire,—p. 186.

⁷³ Gough’s Camden, vol. iii. p. 80.

⁷⁴ Ibid. p. 81.

⁷⁵ Berkenhout says, that he published his father’s poetical works. Biograph. Literar. p. 529. The Biographia Britannica attributes that publication to William Malin.

⁷⁶ Athen. Oxon. vol. i.

“ Sydney,

"Sydney, and the gentleman who wrote the *Shepherds Calender*, "all of whom, says he, deserve the highest price". Several of Sir Thomas Chaloner's letters, are printed in *Birch's Memoirs of Queen Elizabeth*, 1596—1597. William, his eldest son, was created a baronet by James I. anno 1620. Edward, who was born at Chifwick, entered into holy orders, and published some sermons and religious tracts⁷⁷. He died of the plague at Oxford. Thomas and James, disgusted by the seizure of the aluminas, took a very active part against Charles I.: they both sat as his judges, and Thomas signed the warrant for his execution, which occasioned him to be excepted out of the act of oblivion. He retired to Holland before the return of Charles II. and died at Middleburgh⁷⁸.

William
Chaloner;
Edward;

Thomas, and
James,

To return to the account of the monuments:—On the east wall of the chancel is that of Thomas Barker, Esq.⁷⁹ Bencher of the Middle Temple, who died in 1630; and Anne, widow of William Barker, Esq. who died in 1607⁸⁰. On the south wall are those of Mary, wife of William Walker⁸¹, vicar of Chifwick, who died in 1619; and Thomas Bentley, who died in 1780. He was partner with Mr. Josiah Wedgwood in the celebrated Staffordshire manufacture,

Various mo-
numents.

⁷⁷ Art of Poetry, p. 51.

⁷⁸ Wood's Athen. Oxon. vol. i.

⁷⁹ Biograph. Brit. art. Chaloner, in the notes.

⁸⁰ Arms—Quarterly 1 and 4. per chevron engrailed Or and Sab. a lion rampant counter-changed; 2 and 3 Arg. 3 spears in pale and a chief Sable; the spears headed on the chief. Arg. for Barker, impaling per chevron Sab. and Arg. 3 elephants' heads erased and counter-changed for Saunders. Thomas Barker married the daughter of Valentine Saunders, Esq.

⁸¹ Barker as before, impaling Az. a cross engrailed Erm. for Stoughton. Anne Barker was daughter of Lawrence Stoughton, Esq. of the county of Surrey.

⁸² The arms, now almost obliterated, were Arg. on a chevron Sab. between 3 pellets, as many crescents of the field for Walker quartering Arg. a millrind Sab. and impaling Arg. 2 bendlets Sab. for Kay. There was also the coat of Walker impaling Arg. on a bend Sab. between 2 pellets a demi-lion rampant of the field for Allot, the name of his second wife, who is mentioned in the epitaph.

and being possessed of an elegant taste, furnished many of the beautiful designs for that ware⁸³.

On the north wall of the chancel is the monument of Charles Holland, the comedian⁸⁴; and that of Chidiöke Wardour, Esq. who died in 1611. He was forty-two years lord treasurer's clerk; his daughter, Elizabeth, died in 1606. She married Sir Stephen Lesieur, Knt. who was employed in various embassies to the King of Denmark, the Emperor Matthias, &c. He resided at Chifwick, and married for his second wife, Catherine, daughter of Edward Lord Bergavenny⁸⁵. Within the rails of the communion-table are the tombs of Mary, daughter of John Litcott, Esq. and wife of Richard Barker, who died in 1599; and of Thomas Elborowe, vicar of Chifwick, who died in 1675. In the chancel are the tombs also of Mark Anthony La Bastide de Crofat⁸⁶, who died in 1704, and of Charlotte Ducheß of Somerset, who died in 1773. On the north wall of the nave is the monument of Charles Barnevelt, Esq.⁸⁷ who died in 1739. On the floor are the tombs of George Barker, Esq. who died in 1750; Captain Andrew Reau (1750), and the Rev. John Griffiths (1775). In the north aisle are the monuments of Thomas Plukenett, Gent.⁸⁸ who died in 1721; Thomas Spateman, M. A.⁸⁹ vicar of Chifwick, who died in 1761; and Mrs. Rebecca Casamajor⁹⁰ (1788). At the east end of the south aisle

⁸³ His epitaph tells us that "he was blessed with an elevated and comprehensive understanding; he possessed a warm and brilliant imagination, a pure and elegant taste. His extensive abilities, were guided by the most expanded philanthropy, in forming and executing plans for the public good." Over the monument is his bust in white marble.

⁸⁴ See p. 213.

⁸⁵ Collins's Peerage, edit. 1756, vol. v. p. 11.

⁸⁶ Bowack says, he was secretary to the Marquis de Rovigny, Ambassador from the

King of France to Oliver Cromwell. Antiquities of Middlesex, p. 42.

⁸⁷ Arms—Arg. a field and river proper, a stag drinking.

⁸⁸ Arms—Erm. a bend engrailed Gules impaling Az. a chevron between 3 hanks of cotton Arg.—borne by Cotton.

⁸⁹ Arms—Erm. on a fesse Gules, betw. two bars gemelles Sab. 3 griffins heads' erased Or.

⁹⁰ Arms—Arg. a lion rampant Sable, quartering Sab. a crescent Arg. and impaling Sab. a fesse Arg. in chief 3 mascles of the second.

are

are the monuments of John Tayler, Esq.⁹¹ who died in 1729, and Tabitha, reliēt of Thomas Dickonson, Esq. of West Retford in the county of Nottingham, who died in 1786; at the east end, that of James Howard, Esq.⁹² only son of the Hon. Thomas Howard, (brother of James Earl of Suffolk,) who died in 1669. On the south wall over the gallery, are the monuments of Robert Kennell, Esq. who died in 1690; Richard Tayler, Esq.⁹³ (1698); and Richard Tayler, jun.⁹⁴ (1716). At the east end of the gallery is that of Vere Warner, Esq.⁹⁵ who died in 1756. In the south aisle is the tomb of John Bezely, Gent. who died in 1744.

On the wall of the church-yard is the following singular inscription: “ This wall was made at the charges of the Right honorable “ and truelie pious Lorde Francis Russell, Duke of Bedford “ of true zeal and care for the keeping of this church-yard, and “ the wardrobe of Goddes saintes, whose bodies lay therein buried, “ from violatēing by fwine and other prophanation; so witnesseeth “ William Walker, V. A. D. 1623.” Church-yard.

In the church-yard are the tombs of John Gascoyne, Esq. of Cawthorne in the county of York, who died in 1682, and others of that family; Nicholas Crispe, Esq. (1706); Miles Corbett, Esq. (1728); Margaret, reliēt of Captain William Peryn (1745); John

⁹¹ Arms—Arg. on a chief Az. 3 escallop-shells Or for Tayler impaling a wood, proper, for Delbosch.

⁹² Arms—Howard quartering Warren, Fitzalan and Mowbray not blazoned. James Howard married Charlotte Jemima Henrietta Maria Boyle, natural daughter of Charles II. by Lady Shannon. His only child, Stuarda Walburg Howard, aliened the house at Turnhamgreen, which had belonged to her father, to Sir John Chardin.

⁹³ Arms—Tayler as before, impaling Arg. a bend between 6 martlets Sable.

⁹⁴ Arms—Tayler, impaling Az. a chevron between 3 fleur de lis Or, a canton of the second.

⁹⁵ Arms—Arg. a bend between 6 roses gules, barbed Vert, for Warner impaling Vert 3 eagles displayed in fesse, Or, borne by Wynne.

⁹⁶ This is a mistake—There was no Duke of Bedford of this family till 1694.

Sheen, Esq. (1749); James Gibson, Esq. (1750); Mr. Thomas Powell (1754); Mrs. Mary Auftin (1754); John Montigny, Gent. (1757); John Hill, Gent. (1758); William Lewis, of Covent-garden, bookseller (1759); Christopher Perry, Esq. (1762); Robert Grolvenor, Esq. (1762); Mr. George Stoe (1762); he had fourteen children by his wife Mary; William Hogarth Esq. (1764)⁹⁷; Mary, wife of the Rev. John Lloyd of Rotherham in the county of York (1765); Henry Van Noort, merchant (1765); Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. Dr. Baddeley, rector of Markfield in the county of Leicestershire (1767); George Hammond of Bolton-hall in the county of York (1767); Mary, wife of Richard Troubridge (1768); Plukenett Woodroffe, Esq. (1769); the Rev. John Mapletoft, chaplain to Bridewell-hospital (1773); Mr. Fenton Robinson (1774); Henry McCulloh, Esq. (1779); William Donaldson, Esq. (1780); John Townley, Esq. of Townley in the county of Lancashire (1782); Giles Hudson, Esq. M.P. (1783); Richard Filkin, lieutenant in the navy (1783); John Church, Esq. of Gray's-inn (1783); Wm. Reynolds, Esq. (1784); Thomas Walker, Esq. of Berkhamstead, St. Peter (1784); Wm. Rose, LL. D. ⁹⁸ (1786); George Townley, Esq. (1786); Richard Hozier, Esq. (1787); Elizabeth, wife of Simon Le Sage, Esq. (1791); Miss M. Mackenzie (1791); Caroline Walter (1791); and Miss Eliz. Benniworth (1792). On the outside of the south wall of the chancel is a monument to the memory of Richard Cary, Esq. who died in 1707, and his son Thomas, who died in 1710. In the east wall of the north aisle, the monument of Samuel Martin, who died in 1740; and on the north wall that of Edward Crispe, Esq. who died in 1739.

⁹⁷ See the epitaph, p. 215. The arms on the tomb are Az. a sun in splendour for Hogarth impaling Arg. a chevron Gules between 3 blackbirds for Thornhill. There is also the

coat of Thornhill impaling, per fesse Az. and Erm. a pale counterchanged, 3 pheons Arg. for.

⁹⁸ See his epitaph, p. 217.

The following epitaph, in memory of John Ayton Thompson, a youth of fifteen, was written by Arthur Murphy, Esq.

“ If in the morn of life each winning grace,
 “ The converse sweet, the mind-illumin’d face,
 “ The lively wit-that charm’d with early art,
 “ And mild affections streaming from the heart :
 “ If these, lov’d youth, could check the hand of fate,
 “ Thy matchless worth had claim’d a longer date.
 “ But thou art blest, while here we heave the sigh ;
 “ Thy death is virtue wafted to the sky.
 “ Yet still thy image fond affection keeps,
 “ The fire remembers, and the mother weeps ;
 “ Still the friend grieves, who saw thy vernal bloom,
 “ And here, sad task, inscribes it on thy tomb.

“ A. MURPHY.”

In 1349 John de Bray had a licence to give half an acre of land to enlarge the church-yard⁹⁹.

The church of Chiswick is a vicarage in the patronage of the dean and chapter of St. Paul’s, who are ordinaries of the place, it being exempt from the bishop’s jurisdiction. Rectory and vicarage.

• In the survey before mentioned¹⁰⁰, of the churches and manors belonging to the dean and chapter of St. Paul’s, (taken about the year 1245,) the inquisition relating to this parish says, that the church of Sutton (meaning, I suppose, Chiswick) was in the demesne of the canons, who received from it ten shillings per annum by the hands of the lessee. It paid also thirteen pence under the name of synodals. The lessee collected the Peter’s-pence, which he received to his own use. The glebe land belonging to the church was 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres of arable, and one of meadow ; all free land¹⁰¹. The

⁹⁹ Newcourt’s Repertorium, vol. i. p. 588.

¹⁰¹ *Terra libera*, i. e. free from all taxes.

¹⁰⁰ See p. 189, note 21.

church had also a third part of the tithes both great and small, of the demesnes, and of the treasurer's demesnes; and all the tithes of both townships, except those of hay¹⁰³. In the reign of Henry III. the dean and chapter, out of respect, it seems, to Gualo, the Pope's Legate, granted a lease of the rectory of Chiswick to Tholomeus Romanus, for three marks per annum¹⁰⁴. In 1327 it was rated at one hundred shillings¹⁰⁵; in Edward VIth's time at 40l.¹⁰⁶ It appears by the survey of 1649, that the parsonage of Chiswick was then on lease to John Edgar, at 4l. 10s. per annum; and that it was valued at 55l. 4s. per annum over and above the reserved rent¹⁰⁷. Another survey, taken in 1650, values the rectory at 100l.; it was then in the occupation of Mr. Chaloner Chute¹⁰⁸. The rectory is now leased, with the manor of Sutton-court, the reserved rent of both together being 43l. per annum.

At a visitation of the church of Chiswick, anno 1252, it appeared that the vicar received all the altarage¹⁰⁹, and had a glebe of twelve acres of arable, and one of meadow; besides which he was paid a mark of silver annually by the chamberlain¹¹⁰. At the visitation, anno 1458¹¹¹, the vicar's glebe was computed at twenty acres, which he enjoyed for the purpose of finding a boy (for the choir) to assist in the divine service. In the king's books this vicarage is valued at 9l. 18s. 4d. per annum; in the survey of 1649, at 53l. 18s.; in that of 1650, at 58l.; in the latter survey is mentioned a glebe of twenty acres and a half. Patrick Seamer was then vicar, having been presented by the parliament after the sequestration of Mr. Packington¹¹².

¹⁰³ Reg. D. & Cap. lib. L. f. 82. b.

¹⁰⁴ Cart. Antiq. St. Paul's, No. 787.

¹⁰⁵ Harl. MSS. Brit. Mus. No. 60.

¹⁰⁶ Chantry Roll, Augmentation-office.

¹⁰⁷ Parliament. Survey, Lamb. MS. Lib.

¹⁰⁸ Ibid.

¹⁰⁹ Decreed by the Court of Exchequer, 21 Eliz. to comprehend all small tithes.

¹¹⁰ Reg. Dec. & Cap. lib. L. f. 137. b.

¹¹¹ See a thin book of Visitations of Churches, among the archives of St. Paul's cathedral.

¹¹² Parliamentary Surveys.

James Thompson, who was presented to the vicarage of Chifwick, Vicars.
Nov. 4, 1658, by William Steele and others¹¹³, procured an allowance of sixty pounds per ann. out of the impropriated tithes, April 27, 1660¹¹⁴.

Thomas Elborowe, who was collated to this vicarage in 1662¹¹⁵, Thomas El-
borowe. published an exposition of the common-prayer, in two books¹¹⁶. He was an intimate friend of John Barwick, who was made dean of St. Paul's by Charles II. for his active loyalty and sufferings during the civil war. Dr. Barwick, in the latter part of his life, frequently retired to his friend's house at Chifwick¹¹⁷.

The present vicar is the Rev. James Trebeck, M. A. who was collated in 1781.

The earliest parish register that is now extant begins in 1678.

Parish re-
gister.

	Average of baptisms.		Average of burials.	
1680—1689	-	53 $\frac{4}{10}$	-	62 $\frac{3}{10}$
1730—1739	-	76 $\frac{3}{5}$	-	108 $\frac{8}{10}$
1780—1784	-	96 $\frac{2}{5}$	-	116 $\frac{3}{5}$
1784—1789	-	104 $\frac{1}{5}$	-	123 $\frac{1}{5}$
1790	-	110	-	100
1791	-	117	-	126
1792	-	111	-	105

The population of this place appears to have increased in a proportion of almost two to one within the last century. The principal increase of buildings has been at Turnham-green; the present number of houses is 426; of which 163 are in Chifwick; 168 at Turnham-green; four at Stanford-brook; eleven at Little Sutton; and Comparative
state of popu-
lation.

¹¹³ Minutes of the commissioners' proceedings, Lambeth Library, vol. xix. p. 137, 138. Thompson was presented again, Nov. 19, by the trustees for plundered ministers; vol. xxxv. p. 144.

¹¹⁴ Ibid. vol. xxiii. p. 331.

¹¹⁵ Newcourt's Repertorium, vol. i. p. 589.

¹¹⁶ Life of Dr. Barwick, p. 338, in the notes.

¹¹⁷ Ibid. p. 333.

eighty at Strand on the Green. The number of strangers here interred, as in most of the villages near London, swells the list of burials.

Extracts from the Register.

" The Hon^{ble} Richard Savage, Esq. and Madam Penelope Downs, married by licence Aug. 21, 1679."

" The R^t honorable the Lady Kingstone, Baroness, of the parish of St. James's in the liberty of London, buried Sept. 24, 1698."

Marriages of
the Portland
family.

" The R^t Hon^{ble} William Earl of Portland, widower, and Jane Lady Dowager Berkley, Baroness of Stratton, were married by special licence from the Archbishop, May 12, 1700." This Earl of Portland was father to the first, and great-grandfather to the present Duke. Lady Berkley was daughter of Sir John Temple, Bart. and relict of John Lord Berkley of Stratton.

" The Honourable William Henry Benting, of the parish of St. Martin in the Fields, in the liberty of Westminster, single man, and the Honourable the Lady Elizabeth Noell, of the parish of Twittenham in the county of Middlesex, single woman, were married by licence June 9, 1704." This was the first Duke of Portland, so created by George I. anno 1716. Collins calls him Henry only. Lady Elizabeth Noel was daughter and co-heir of Wriothesly Baptist, Earl of Gainsborough.

James Corn-
wallis.

" James, son of Charles Lord Cornwallis, and Charlotte his wife, was born Sept. 16, and baptised Sept. 22, 1701. He was M. P. for Eye in Suffolk, and commander of the Griffin fire-ship. He died May 28, 1727."

" Josiah Barnet, a non-conformist, chaplain to my Lady Lort, was buried Sept. 4, 1701." Lady Lort lived at Turnham-green.

Sir Stephen
Fox.

" Sir Stephen Fox, Knt. and Christian Hope, were married by licence July 11, 1703." Sir Stephen Fox laid the foundation of

" Collins's Peerage, edit. 1756, vol. iv. p. 279.

his

his future eminence by his loyal and active services to Charles II. during his exile¹¹⁹. He was elected a member of the first parliament which was called after the restoration, and continued to sit in the house of commons with very little intermission till the day of his death, having been twice one of the representatives for the city of Westminster¹²⁰. He was paymaster-general of the forces to Charles II. and sat as one of the lords of the treasury during the greater part of his reign, and that of King William III. He was also one of the commissioners appointed by James II. but became so obnoxious to that monarch by his opposition to his measures, that he was one of those excepted by name, when, at the time of a threatened invasion, a general pardon was promised to those who had acted against him¹²¹. In the year 1685 Sir Stephen Fox purchased a copyhold estate at Chiswick¹²², on which he built a villa, which he made his principal residence after he had retired from public business. King William was so pleased with it, that he is said to have exclaimed to the Earl of Portland, upon his first visit, " This place " is perfectly fine ; I could live here five days." This, it seems, was his usual expression when he was much pleased with a situation ; and he is said never to have paid the same compliment to any other place in England except Lord Exeter's at Burleigh¹²³. Sir Stephen Fox's house at Chiswick was inherited, according to the custom of the manor, by his youngest son Henry, who aliened it to Spencer Lord Wilmington in 1728¹²⁴ ; from him it descended to James Earl of Northampton anno 1744. Charlotte Lady Ferrers, the Earl's youngest daughter, was admitted to it in 1755. It was sold by her husband, the present Marquis Townshend, to the late Earl Morton, and is now the property and residence of Robert Stevenson, Esq.

His house at
Chiswick.

¹¹⁹ Collins's Peerage, edit. 1756, vol. v. p. 390, 391.

¹²⁰ Ibid. p. 394, 395.

¹²¹ Ibid. p. 394.

¹²² Court-rolls of the manor of Sutton.

¹²³ Tour through England, 1738, vol. ii. p. 202.

¹²⁴ Court-rolls of Sutton.

Earl of Ilchester.

Lord Holland, &c.

Christian Hope, whose marriage with Sir Stephen Fox is recorded in the entry here quoted, was his second wife, and daughter of the Rev. Charles Hope of Nafely, in the county of Lincoln. There was a considerable disproportion in their ages, Sir Stephen being in his seventy-sixth year. He had issue by her Stephen, (afterwards Earl of Ilchester,) baptized at Chiswick Sept. 17, 1704; Henry, (afterwards Lord Holland, a distinguished political character in the last reign, and father of the Right Hon. Charles James Fox,) baptized at Chiswick Oct. 15, 1705; Christian, his twin sister, (who died in her infancy by an accidental fall,) baptized the same day; and Charlotte, (afterwards married to the Hon. Edward Digby,) baptized at the same place, May 9, 1707.

“Sir Stephen Fox carried away to Farley in Wiltshire, Nov. 5, “1716.” His father was of Farley, which was the family burial-place. Sir Stephen rebuilt the church there, and founded an hospital and a school.

“The Right Hon. Lucius Henry L^d Falkland, of St. James, Westminster, single man, and Mad^e Dorothee Molyneux, of St. Gregory’s, London, single woman, married by licence Oct. 5, “1704.”

Barbara
Duchess of
Cleveland.

“Barbara Villiers, Duchess of Cleveland, buried Oct. 13, 1709.” She was daughter of William Viscount Grandison, and wife of Roger Palmer, Earl of Castlemain, a well known beauty in the court of Charles II. and one of his most distinguished favourites. In the year 1670 he created her Duchess of Cleveland, with limitation to her son Charles Fitzroy and his heirs male. The title became extinct in 1773. The Duke of Cleveland’s name appears among the inhabitants of Chiswick in 1723.

Sir John
Chardin.

“Sir John Chardin, buried Dec. 29, 1712.” The celebrated traveller. He was born at Paris in 1643, being the son of a jeweller. On the revocation of the edict of Nantz he left France, and with
many

many other refugees sought an asylum in this kingdom in the year 1685¹²¹. His travels, which have been translated into English, Flemish, and German, are much esteemed, as abounding with credible narratives, and exhibiting a just picture of the manners and customs of Persia, and other oriental countries. The only inscription on his monument in Westminster-abbey is—SIR JOHN CHARDIN—NOMEN SIBI FECIT EUNDO. There is no memorial to him at Chifwick. He lived in a house at Turnham-green which belonged to James Howard, Esq. nephew of James Earl of Suffolk. It was sold after Sir John Chardin's death to Thomas Lutwyche, Esq. and was in 1762 the property of George Tuffnell, Esq.¹²²

" Mary Countess of Fauconberg, buried Mar. 24, 1713." This celebrated lady was third daughter of Oliver Cromwell. She was married at Hampton-court Nov. 19, 1657¹²³. In person she is said to have been handsome, yet at the same time to have resembled her father: in the decline of life she grew pale and sickly. After seeing all hopes of the sovereignty continuing in her own family cut off by the death of her father, she is said to have exerted all her endeavours for the restoration of monarchy. Lady Fauconberg bore the character of a pious, worthy woman, and constantly attended divine service at the parish church at Chifwick¹²⁴. She resided at Sutton-court¹²⁵.

Countess of Fauconberg.

¹²¹ Northouck's Dictionary.

¹²² Court-rolls of Sutton.

¹²³ Nov. 19. " Married at Hampton-court, the Lady Mary Cromwell to the most noble Lord Falconbridge, in the presence of their highnesses and many noble personages." Public Intelligencer, Nov. 16—23, 1657.

¹²⁴ Noble's Memoirs of the Cromwells, vol. i. p. 188.

¹²⁵ In 1708 the Countess of Falconberg was rated in the parish books for Sutton-court. Sir Thomas Frankland appears to have lived at the same time at Little Sutton. After Lady

Falconberg's death, Sir Thomas Frankland was admitted to a house and premises late her property. In 1727, previous to Lord Burlington's purchase, Thomas Fowler, Lord Falconberg, (nephew of the Viscount then lately deceased, and great-nephew of Thomas Earl of Falconberg,) Rowland Belafys, and Oliver Cromwell, (youngest son of Henry, only son of Henry Cromwell, who was younger brother of the late Countess, and her heir according to the customs of the manor,) were all admitted to premises in Chifwick, and all surrendered to the Earl of Burlington. See Court-rolls of Sutton.

Bathurst family.

" Aug. 31, 1716, Mrs. Anne Bathurst, an infant daughter of the " R^t Hon^{ble} Lord Bathurst, buried." It appears by this and other entries, that the celebrated Allen Lord Bathurst, and his father Sir Benjamin, resided occasionally at Chiswick.

Adam Cardonnel.

" Adam Cardonnel, Esq. buried Mar. 3, 1718-9." He was secretary to the great Duke of Marlborough; several of Cardonnel's letters are printed in the Duke's Life.

" Dame Frances Ruffel, widow of Sir John Ruffel, buried Feb. 1, " 1719-20."

Sir Henry Bedingfield.

" Henry, son of Sir Henry Bedingfield, of Oxborough-hall in " the county of Norfolk, Bart. and the R^t Hon. Lady Elizabeth his " wife, born Oct. 27, baptized Nov. 3, 1723." Lady Elizabeth was daughter of Charles Earl of Burlington. Sir Henry Bedingfield was engaged in an epistolary dispute with the celebrated Archibald Bower^{***}, which discovered Bower's connection with the Jesuits, and led to a detection of his impostures, by Dr. Douglas, the present Bishop of Salisbury.

" The R^t Hon^{ble} Margaret Countess Dowager of Ranelagh, buried " Mar. 5, 1727."

" The R^t Hon. Charlotte Elizabeth, daughter of the R^t Hon. Rich^d " and Dorothy Boyle, Earl and Countess of Burlington, baptized " Nov. 24, 1731." She was married in 1748 to William Marquis of Hartington, afterwards Duke of Devonshire, and father of the present Duke.

Charles Holland.

" Charles, son of John and Sarah Holland, baptized April 3, " 1733." John Holland was a baker of Chiswick; his son Charles was bound apprentice to a turpentine-merchant; but having a strong inclination to the stage, and having met with much approbation for the display of his theatrical talents in some private circles, he applied to Garrick, who gave him good encouragement and good advice.

^{***} See Genl. Mag. 1756.

By his persuasion he punctually fulfilled his engagement with his master, at the expiration of which, finding his passion for the theatre not abated, he made his first appearance at Drury-lane (anno 1754) in the character of Oroonoko, under the auspices of the manager, to whom he was much attached, and who continued his friendship towards him till his death. Holland met with much applause, and continued to rise in reputation as an actor till his death. He was cut off by the small-pox in the 36th year of his age, Dec. 7, 1769. About three years before his death he became joint manager of the theatre at Bristol with Powell. He distinguished himself principally in the characters of Richard III. Hamlet, Pierre, Timur in Zingis, and Manley in the Plain Dealer. He was buried in the church-yard at Chiswick on the 15th of December, his funeral being attended by most of the performers belonging to the theatre¹⁰. The following inscription is placed on his tomb.

“ In a vault under this tomb lieth the body of Mr. Charles Holland, late of Drury-lane theatre, of whose character and abilities David Garrick, Esq. has given testimony on a monument erected to his memory in the chancel of this church, by permission of his Grace the Duke of Devonshire.”

The monument here alluded to is on the north wall of the chancel; a bust of Mr. Holland, in white marble, is placed over a tablet inscribed with the following epitaph.

“ If *talents* to make entertainment instruction, to support the credit of the stage by just and manly action, if to adorn society by *virtues* which would honour any rank and profession, deserve remembrance, let *him* with whom these *talents* were long exerted, to whom these *virtues* were well known, and by whom the loss of them will be long lamented, bear testimony to the worth and

¹⁰ The above facts relating to Holland, esteemed very accurate, and was published in the Gent. Mag. soon after his death.

“ abilities

“ abilities of his departed friend CHARLES HOLLAND, who was
 “ born March 12, 1733; died December 7, 1769, and was buried
 “ near this place. D. GARRICK.”

William
 Kent.

“ William Kent, Esq. from London, buried in a vault in the
 “ chancel Ap. 17, 1748.” Kent was both a painter and an archi-
 tect; in the former capacity he acquired but little credit; as an
 architect he was very eminent, and still more so as inventor of the
 modern improvements in gardening. He died at the age of 64, in
 the house of his patron Lord Burlington, in Piccadilly “.

“ Lady Anne Oglethorpe, buried in the church-yard Nov. 1,
 “ 1755.”

James Ralph.

“ James Ralph, Esq. buried Jan. 31, 1762.” Mr. Ralph, who
 is well known as a political and historical writer, was first settled in
 America; he came over to England, in the beginning of George II.’s
 reign, in company with Doctor Franklin, with whom he lived in
 habits of great intimacy. His first attempt to establish a literary
 reputation was by writing for the stage, in which he seems to
 have mistaken the bent of his genius, for he produced a tragedy,
 comedy, opera, and farce, with very little success. He published
 some poems also, which were much ridiculed in the *Dunciad*, par-
 ticularly one entitled *Night*, which is alluded to in the following
 lines:

“ Silence, ye wolves, while Ralph to Cynthia howls,

“ Making *Night* hideous; answer him, ye owls.”

However destitute of merit Ralph’s poetry might be, Pope seems
 to have been unjustly severe when he treats him as an illiterate scrib-
 bler. His political tracts were in their day in very great request;
 and his *History of England*, commencing at the restoration, is still
 held in considerable esteem. He was much in the confidence of
 Frederick Prince of Wales, by whose death he lost all his expecta-

tions of preferment. Mr. Ralph resided in the prebendal part of the College-house at Chiswick, which he rented of the dean and chapter of Westminster. He died of the gout on the 24th of January 1762, and his only daughter soon afterwards fell a victim to the same disorder¹².

“ William Hogarth, Esq. buried Nov^r 2, 1764.” This celebrated painter, whose works and life are too well known to be enlarged on here, about the year 1750 purchased a house at Chiswick, where, during the remainder of his life, he generally spent the greater part of the summer. He was buried in the church-yard; on his monument is the following inscription:

William Hogarth.

“ Here lies the body of William Hogarth, Esq. who died
“ Oct. 26, 1764, aged 67 years.

“ Farewell, great painter of mankind !
“ Who reach’d the noblest point of art ;
“ Whose pictur’d morals charm the mind,
“ And through the eye correct the heart.
“ If *genius* fire thee, reader, stay ;
“ If *nature* touch thee, drop a-tear ;
“ If neither move thee, turn away,
“ For HOGARTH’S honour’d dust lies here.

“ D. GARRICK.”

The following epitaph, written upon Hogarth by Dr. Johnson, is printed in Mrs. Piozzi’s Anecdotes.

“ The hand of him here torpid lies,
“ That drew th’ essential form of grace ;
“ Here clos’d in death th’ attentive eyes,
“ That saw the manners in the face.”

On the monument are memorials also of his sister, Anne Hogarth, who died in 1772; Jane his widow, who died in 1789, aged

¹² Biograph. Dramaticæ—whence most of the facts above mentioned are collected.

80; and her mother Judith (relict of Sir James Thornhill, Knt.) who died in 1757.

Lord Gran-
tham.

“ Sir Thomas Robinson, Lord Grantham, buried, in a vault in “ the chancel, Oct. 6, 1770.” Sir Thomas Robinson was ambassador to Vienna, and in the year 1754, was appointed secretary of state. He was created Lord Grantham by his present Majesty in 1761.

“ Charlotte Duchess Dowager of Somerset, buried in a vault in “ the chancel, Jan. 30, 1773.” Daughter of Daniel Earl of Winchelsea and Nottingham, and second wife of Charles Duke of Somerset, who died in 1748. She lived at Sutton-court.

Dr. Morell.

“ The Rev^d Thomas Morel, D. D. buried Feb. 27, 1784.” Dr. Morell was educated at Eaton, and at King’s-college, Cambridge. He was Secretary of the Society of Antiquaries, and is known as the editor of several Greek plays, and of the later editions of Ainsworth’s Dictionary, and Hederic’s Lexicon.” He published also some translations from Greek plays, composed the words of several Oratorios, and was one of the earliest writers in the Gentleman’s Magazine¹²³. Dr. Morell lived at Turnham-green; and was in habits of great intimacy with Hogarth, whom he is said to have assisted in writing his Analysis of Beauty. There is a portrait of him by his friend, which is engraved. The manner of accenting Morell’s name being undecided, it was pronounced sometimes Mórell, and sometimes Morèll, which caused one of his friends to address him with the following extempore jeu d’esprit.

“ Sive tu mavis Morèlus vocari sive Morellus.”

William
Rose, J. L. D.

“ William Rose, buried July 11, 1786.” Dr. Rose, a man of amiable manners, and much esteemed in the literary world, had been for about 30 years an inhabitant of this parish, where he kept an academy. He was author of a well-known translation of Sallust,

¹²³ Biograph. Dramatica.

and

and editor of several useful compilations in Latin, French, and English. His able criticisms greatly contributed towards establishing the credit of the Monthly Review, in which he was one of the earliest writers. Dr. Rose was born in the county of Aberdeen; he died the 4th of July 1786, aged 67. The following lines to his memory, written by Arthur Murphy, Esq. are inscribed upon his tomb:

“ Whoe’er thou art, with silent footsteps tread
 “ The hallow’d mould where ROSE reclines his head.
 “ Ah! let not folly one kind tear deny,
 “ But pensive pause where truth and honour lie:
 “ His, the gay wit that fond affection drew;
 “ Oft heard, and oft admir’d, yet ever new;
 “ The heart that melted at another’s grief;
 “ The hand in secret that bestow’d relief;
 “ Science untinctur’d with the pride of schools,
 “ And native goodness free from formal rules:
 “ With zeal through life he toil’d in learning’s cause,
 “ But more, fair Virtue, to promote thy laws:
 “ His every action fought the noblest end;
 “ The tender husband, father, brother, friend.
 “ Perhaps e’en now, from yonder realms of day,
 “ To his lov’d relatives he sends a ray;
 “ Pleas’d to behold affections like his own,
 “ With filial duty raise this votive stone.”

“ The R^t Hon^{ble} Thomas Robinson, Lord Grantham, buried Lord Grantham.
 “ July 27, 1786.” The late Lord Grantham was born at Vienna while his father was ambassador there; he himself was appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the court of Spain in 1771, where he continued till the breaking out of the war in 1779. In 1781 he was appointed first lord of the board of trade

and plantations; and in 1782, secretary of state for the foreign department. He died at his seat on Putney-common, in the 48th year of his age.

“ The Hon. Harvey Bagot, buried June 2, 1787.”

“ The most Noble George Van Den Bempde, Marquis of Annandale, buried May 7, 1792.”

Instances of
longevity.

The following instances of longevity occur in the parish register :

“ Eliz. West, buried in her 100th year, Jan. 1, 1758.”

“ Rich^d Gordon, poor, aged 100 years, buried May 19, 1780.”

“ Dorothy Linton, who was buried Aug. 19, 1728, was said to have been 105 years of age¹³³.”

Christopher Stricland, Esq. is said to have died at Chiswick April 10th, 1782, aged 102; and E. Jackson, Esq. Nov. 13th, 1782, aged 93¹³⁴.

Arthur Duck. Dr. Arthur Duck, buried at Chiswick in May 1649 (which was before the parish register commences,) was a native of Devonshire, and a fellow of All-Souls-college. He sat in the parliament of 1640, and adhered to the royal party; was esteemed an excellent civilian, and was sent for by Charles I. to Newport in the Isle of Wight, to assist him in the treaty with the parliamentary commissioners. Dr. Duck wrote the Life of Archbishop Chichele, and a Treatise on the Civil Law¹³⁵.

Ancient inventories of the goods and ornaments of the church.

Among the archives of the dean and chapter of St. Paul's, are two inventories of the goods and ornaments belonging to the church of Chiswick. The first bears date 1252, and may be thus translated :

“ A good and sufficient missal sent from the treasury at St. Paul's.
“ It. two sufficient gradales¹³⁶;—a tropery¹³⁷ in good condition except

¹³³ Historical Register.

¹³⁴ Gent. Mag.

¹³⁵ Wood's Athen. Oxon. vol. ii.

¹³⁶ *Gradalia*;—so called from the gradales which were sung after the epistle. See in Gutch's Collectan. Curios. vol. ii. p. 168, an Account

“cept that it wants binding; an old legend¹³⁷, with masses inserted
 “in various places, for the use of the monks; an antiphoner¹³⁸ in
 “good condition, with the notes properly marked; a good and
 “sufficient psalter. Item, there is no manual. It. a silver chalice,
 “small, and of little value; a chesible¹⁴⁰ of red velvet¹⁴¹, with a
 “handsome orfray¹⁴²; a cope¹⁴³ entire and well ornamented; ano-
 “ther cope with a white chesible, thin and torn; two maniples¹⁴⁴,
 “and a stole¹⁴⁵; three corporasses¹⁴⁶; five consecrated altar-cloths¹⁴⁷
 “in good condition, one of them ornamented with silk; a silk cloth
 “of arest¹⁴⁸, in good condition, given to the church by one of the
 “parishioners; an old chrismatory¹⁴⁹; a good and sufficient banner.
 “Item, there is no pix wherein to place the consecrated host. It.
 “two brass candlesticks, and two of tin, and four tin vials. The
 “font much out of repair, and without a lock¹⁵⁰. The chancel out

Account of Books, Vestments, and Utensils used in Churches before the Reformation, by the Rev. John Lewis.

¹³⁷ *Tropium*—a tropery was a book of sequences. Ibid. p. 169. Du Cange defines *tropus*—*versus qui præcipue festis cantatur ante introitum*.—

¹³⁸ *Lectionarium*—Mr. Lewis calls the book of lessons read at matins—the legend; these lessons were sometimes taken out of the scriptures, and sometimes out of the sermons and homilies of the fathers, or the lives of the Saints.

¹³⁹ *Antiphonarium*—A book containing antiphones, or anthems.

¹⁴⁰ *Casula*—Mr. Lewis calls this a chesible; it differed from the principal vestment or cope by being shorter, and open on each side; on the fore and hind part of it was a large cross.

¹⁴¹ *Sametum*.

¹⁴² A rich border or fringe to a garment, worked for the most part with gold and silver, called an orfray, or orfroy; in Latin, sometimes *orfrea*, and sometimes *aurifrigium*.

¹⁴³ Or principal vestment, made close on

both sides, and open only at top and bottom, generally of very rich materials. See Lewis's account as above.

¹⁴⁴ The maniple was a strip of linen or silk embroidered with crosses, and fringed at one end, which the priest wore round his left arm. Ibid.

¹⁴⁵ A broad piece of white linen, or of silk, fringed at both ends, and sometimes embroidered with crosses, worn by the priest about his neck, and hanging down sometimes below his knees. Ibid.

¹⁴⁶ *Corporalia*—So called because they covered the wafer, *i. e.* according to the Roman Catholic tenets, the body of our Saviour.

¹⁴⁷ *Palle altarii benedictæ*.

¹⁴⁸ Du Cange gives some instances of cloth of arest occurring in records, but does not define it; perhaps the same as arras, so called from a town in Artois.

¹⁴⁹ A vessel for the consecrated oil.

¹⁵⁰ The fonts had generally a lock and key to prevent the water from being stolen by the common people, who imagined it to have a mystic virtue for curing diseases.

" of repair, and the roof decaying. It there is no collection for
 " lights except a halfpenny from each house for the paschall-taper;
 " it is ordered that a like collection be made for the rood-light."
 " It. John Belemeis (then Prebend of Chiswick) has half a mark
 " towards the repairs of the chancel, left by Alexander the late trea-
 " surer. It. the church has not been dedicated."¹³⁰

In the other inquisition of the state of Chiswick church, dated anno 1458, there is mentioned amongst the ornaments, a tablet of alabaster¹³¹ over the great altar, representing the death of our Saviour; in the nave, two paintings representing the Last Judgment, and the Five Joys of the Virgin Mary; a vest of green silk with flowers of gold, and white birds; another vest of red silk with golden lions; a third vest of red *bawdekin*¹³², with flowers of gold, being the gift of William Dolman; a vest of black fatten, having orfrays of green silk with white lilies; a green vest of "*broed alysaunder*"¹³³, with white roses; and two frontals¹³⁴. The chancel was represented as in very bad condition, and the charges of repairing it estimated at twenty marks. Complaint was made of "*22 elmys loppid and pollyd*" near the road of the procession.

¹³⁰ *Rotella*.—The only definition of this word in the Glossaries, is a little wheel, as a diminutive from *rota*. But as Du Cange defines *rodella idem quod rotella*, we may suppose that the latter was used also for the former, in which case it may be derived from *roda*, a word made from the Saxon *rood*—the rood, or holy cross. Indeed the sense here, and in the surveys of the other churches, in most of which it occurs, will allow of no other definition. It is well known that collections for the paschall and rood-light were made in almost every parish before the Reformation.

¹³¹ Before the ensuing inquisition was taken, it had been dedicated to St. Nicholas.

¹³² *Tabula de alabastris*.—*Tabula* is said to mean sometimes a solid tablet, adorned with sculpture, and fastened to the altar. *Glossarium Mediæ Latinitatis*.

¹³³ The richest kind of silk, wrought with tissue of gold, called sometimes baldakin, or baldachin, because (as Du Cange says) brought from Baldaco or Babylon. Minshius says, *Bawdekin quia a meretricibus inventus*. *Glossarium Mediæ Latinitatis*.

¹³⁴ Probably a species of cloth brought from Alexandria.

¹³⁵ *Frontella*, a cloth to hang under the tapers. Lewis.

It appears by the following entries in the church-wardens' books at Chiswick, that the rates were formerly collected in the same manner as at Brentford.

	£.	s.	d.	
" 1622. Cleared at Whitfuntide - - -	5	0	0	Whitfun games.
" Paid for making a new payre of pigeing-holes	0	2	6	

A charity-school was established in this parish by subscription in the year 1707. Lady Capel, by her will, bearing date 1719, endowed it with a share of an estate, which share then produced 8l. per ann. and is now increased to 11 l. Various benefactions¹⁶⁶ have formed a stock, which now amounts to 750l. in the 3 per cents.; with the interest of this, aided by an annual subscription and a charity sermon, twenty-five boys, and the same number of girls, are educated, and the greater part of them clothed. The boys are taught in a vestry-room in the church-yard; and the girls in a school-room erected for that purpose by a subscription set on foot by the present vicar in 1792.

Henry Fryer, by his will, bearing date 7 Car. II. left certain estates^{Benefactions.} to charitable uses, charged with a specific sum of 100l. per annum, to be divided between the poor of the parishes of St. Botolph Aldergate, Harleston in the county of Cambridge, and Chiswick.—By a decree of Chancery, 28 Car. II. the estates were conveyed to the Lord Mayor and Common Council of the city of London, the Governor of St. Thomas, Christ's, and Bridewell hospitals, in trust, charged with the sum of 40l. per annum to St. Botolph, 35l. to Harleston, and 25l. to Chiswick. Thomas Barker, Esq. in 1642, left the sum of 5l. per annum to the poor. Mrs. Mary Quoif, the sum of 400l.; and Miss Elizabeth Lutwyche, the sum of 200l.; the latter was laid out in the purchase of 244l. 5s. 6d. 3 per cent. consolidated bank annuities, and the interest is distributed at the discretion of the vicar.

¹⁶⁶ The sum of 200l. was bequeathed, anno 1768, by the relict of Robert Elwes, Esq. who left 100l. also to be distributed among the poor.

The parish have also two acres of land, an ancient and anonymous benefaction ; they are mentioned in the chantry-roll, temp. Edw. VI. and were then valued, with two tenements, at 14s. 2d.

Some alms-houses were built by the parish at Strand on the Green in the year 1725, and a work-house at Turnham-green the same year. In the latter there are usually about seventy paupers.

E A L I N G.

THIS parish is not mentioned in Doomsday-book. The manner of spelling its name varies much in ancient records, viz. Yeling, Yellyng, Zelling, Yealing, and Ealing. Though Newcourt does not mention the last, I think it has been most prevalent, and is now universally adopted. Name.

The village of Ealing is situated near the Uxbridge-road, at the distance of about seven miles from Tyburn-turnpike. The parish, which lies within the hundred of Ossulston, is bounded by New-Brentford, Greenford-Magna, Greenford-Parva or Perivale, Harrow, Twyford, Acton, and Chiswick, and by the river Thames. It contains about 3100 acres of land, exclusive of roads, private gardens, &c.; about 1560 acres are grass-land; about 1220 arable, and about 250 occupied by market-gardeners; the remainder is waste. The soil is various, viz. clay, gravel, and loam, or brick-earth. The parish pays the sum of 981 l. 2s. to the land-tax, which, in the year 1793, was at the rate of 1s. 2d. in the pound. Situation, boundaries, extent, &c

The manor of Ealing has belonged from time immemorial to the see of London. The demesne lands, consisting of about 660 acres, were leased by Bishop Bonner, (under the name of the manor of Ealing-bury,) to Edward Duke of Somerset, for a term of two hundred years': after his attainder they came into the hands of Manor. Lease of the demesne lands.

¹ See the Parliamentary Surveys, Lambeth MS Library. Bonner's lease must have been granted previously to his first removal in 1549, as the Duke of Somerset was beheaded before he was restored.

the crown, and were granted, anno 1601, for the unexpired term, to Simon Willis², who assigned one moiety to Thomas Fisher, and the other to Sir Thomas Penruddock. At the time of the parliamentary survey, A. D. 1650, the manor-house was in the possession of John Penruddock, the same, it is probable, who was executed at Exeter in 1655 for an insurrection against Cromwell. It is described in the survey as "ruinated, and lying open since the first plundering thereof in the beginning of the last troubles." I have not had an opportunity of learning through what hands this estate passed afterwards, till the year 1757, when (Bonner's grant being expired) it was leased in the usual manner to Richard Long, Esq.³ and is now held under a renewed lease by his daughters and co-heiresses, one of whom is married to William Vachell, Esq. and the other to George Hardinge, Esq. one of the justices of the grand sessions for Brecon, &c.

Royalties.

The manor is in the bishop's own hands, and the courts are held by his steward. The royalties, or the right of fishing, hunting, &c. were leased to the late Jonathan Gurnell, Esq. and are now held under his representatives by Thomas Cheap, Esq.

Manor of
Gunnerl-
bury.

There are also three subordinate manors, or manor-farms, in the parish of Faling, held under the Bishop. The most ancient of these is Gunnersbury, called in old records Gonyldesbury, or Gunnyldsbury. It is not improbable that it was the residence of Gunyld, or Gunnilda, niece of King Canute, who was banished from England in the year 1044⁴. This manor, in the reign of Edward III. was held for life by John Bray, under a grant of John de Chepham, who, in 1365, (38 Edw. III.) gave the reversion to Geoffrey Schrop and his heirs⁵. In the 47th year of the same king's reign, William

² Pat. 42 Eliz. pt. 24. Nov. 6.

⁴ See Simon Dunelm. inter. Dec. Scriptores

³ From the information of Mr. Forster, the Col. 182.

⁵ Cl. 38 Edw. III. m. 20. dorso.

Bishop of London's receiver-general.

Gresle, clerk, and others, granted the manor of Gonyldsbury, which had formerly belonged to John de Northwych, goldsmith of London, to John Bernes and others⁶, as trustees, perhaps, for the celebrated Alice Perrers, or Pierce, whose property it appears to have been at the time of her banishment, when it was seized by the crown⁷. She afterwards procured a reversion of her sentence, and married Sir William Wyndesor, to whom this manor was granted, with other property which she had enjoyed before her attainder⁸. In the next century it belonged to Sir Thomas Frowick, Alderman of London, who died in 1485, and was buried at Ealing. His second son Sir Thomas Frowick, (born at Gunnersbury⁹), was a very eminent lawyer, and became Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas. He was settled at Finchley: his elder brother Sir Henry¹⁰ inherited Gunnersbury, which appears to have descended to his daughter and coheir Elizabeth, who married Sir John Spelman, one of the Judges of the King's-Bench, grandfather of Sir Henry, the celebrated antiquary, and ancestor of Sir Clement Spelman, who died seized of the manor of Gunnersbury in 1607¹¹. It appears, that during this time it was chiefly in the occupation of tenants. Margaret, sister of William Earl of Derby, and wife of Robert Ratcliffe, Earl of Suffex, died at "Gunelsbury" in 1537¹², and was buried in the parish church at Ealing. In Norden's time, Gunnersbury, "well scytuate (as he describes it) for wood, ayre, and "water," was inhabited by the Corbets¹³, to whom indeed he seems to have supposed it belonged. It was afterwards the property of the celebrated Serjeant Maynard; after whose death it was for

Alice Perrers.

Sir Thomas Frowick.

⁶ Cl. 47 Edw. III. m. 38, dorf.

⁷ Esch. 1 Ric. II. No. 30.

⁸ Pat. 3 Ric. II. pt. 3. m. 6.

⁹ Fuller's Worthies, Middlesex.

¹⁰ He died in 1505, and was buried with his two wives in Ealing church. See his pedigree

in the Heralds'-college.

¹¹ Cole's Abstract of Escheats, Harleian MSS. No. 410.

¹² Funeral Certificate, Heralds'-college.

¹³ Spec. Brit. p. 21.

many years in the possession of his widow, who married Henry Earl of Suffolk. The Earl died at Gunnersbury in 1709¹⁴; his eldest son, who succeeded him in the title, died there in 1718¹⁵; and the Countess Dowager in 1721. Gunnersbury then became the property of Sir John Hobart, who married Elizabeth, one of the nieces of Serjeant Maynard¹⁶, and was sold by him about the year 1740, (being then Lord Hobart,) to Henry Furnese, Esq.¹⁷ Mr. Furnese died in 1756; in 1761¹⁸ Gunnersbury was purchased of his representatives for the late Princess Amelia, aunt of his present Majesty, after whose death, pursuant to the directions in her will, it was put up to sale, and purchased (anno 1788) by Colonel Ironside, who sold it again in 1792 to Walter Stirling, Esq. the present proprietor.

Gunner-
bury-house.

Gunnersbury-house is pleasantly situated, and commands an extensive and beautiful prospect. It was built for Serjeant Maynard, in the year 1663, by Webbe, a pupil of Inigo Jones¹⁹. The chapel was added by the Princess Amelia, who made Gunnersbury her summer residence, and expended a very considerable sum upon the premises²⁰. The gardens were enlarged and altered by Kent for Mr. Furnese. The trees in and about the paddock are well grouped, and exhibit some very pleasing scenery. In the pleasure-grounds are several cedars of Libanus, of considerable girth. The whole of the premises consists of about 95 acres, surrounded with a lofty brick wall.

Princess
Amelia.

Manor of
Coldhawe.

The manor of Coldhawe, or Cold-hall, belonged at an early period of the last century, to Gideon Aunsham, Esq.²¹ who inherited

¹⁴ Collins's Peerage, ed. 1756, vol. ii. p. 173.

¹⁵ *Ib.* p. 174.

¹⁶ Court-rolls of the manor of Ealing.

¹⁷ *Ibid.*

¹⁸ Title-deeds, obligingly communicated by the present proprietor.

¹⁹ The ground-plan and elevation of Gunnersbury-house are engraved in the *Vitruvius Britannicus*, vol. i. p. 17, 18. It extends 92 feet in front.

²⁰ It is said above 20,000 l.

²¹ Title-deeds in the possession of James Clitherow,

E A L I N G.

herited it, probably, from Richard Amondesham, or Aunsham, who lies buried in the chancel of Ealing church. In the year 1667 it was aliened by Jane, wife of Henry Mildmay, Esq. and Margaret Aunsham, sisters and coheirs of Robert Aunsham, Esq. to William Denington, Esq. who dying intestate in 1686, his estates were divided between his three sisters. It seems probable that this manor fell to the share of Anne, wife of Thomas Watts; for I find that ——— Watts held the manor of Coldhawe in 1690²³, and that Richard Watts died seised of a freehold estate in Ealing in 1710²⁴. In 1728 Charles Lockyer paid a fine of alienation to the Bishop of London for having purchased the manor of Coldhawe of John Loving, Esq.²⁵ It is now the property of Henry Burgoyne Sharpe, Esq. of Hammer-smith, who married one of the Lockyer family. The manor-house is in the tenure of the Rev. Dr. Goodenough.

Sir Arthur Atye, who died in 1605, was seised of a manor, or manor-farm, in the parish of Ealing, called Pits-hanger, containing 140 acres²⁶. In 1690 this manor was the property of Margaret Edwards, widow²⁷, from whom it descended to Thomas Edwards, Esq. the ingenious author of the *Canons of Criticism*, who it is probable was her grandson. Mr. Edwards spent some of the early part of his life at Pits-hanger, but afterwards removed to an estate which he had purchased in Buckinghamshire²⁸. After his death, which happened in 1757, Pits-hanger was sold by his nephews, Joseph Paice, and Nathaniel Mason, Esq. to King Gould, Esq. whose son, now Sir Charles Morgan, Bart. aliened it to Thomas Gurnell, Esq. Mrs. Peyton, relict of Jonathan Gurnell, Esq. and wife of John Peyton, Esq. is the present proprietor.

Clitherow, Esq. of Boston-house, who holds some lands, parcel of this manor.

²² Court-rolls of the manor of Ealing.

²³ Ibid.

²⁴ Ibid.

²⁵ Cole's Abstract of Escheats, Harl. MSS. Brit. Mus. No. 410.

²⁶ Court-rolls of Ealing manor.

²⁷ Biograph. Brit. new edit.

Ealing-house.

Ealing-house, the property and residence of Edward Payne, Esq. belonged to the family of Bonfoy, anno 1691²⁸; in 1715 to Sir James Montagu, Baron of the Exchequer; and afterwards successively to Sir Thomas Gery, Knight²⁹ (1724); Nathaniel Oldham, Esq.³⁰ (1728); Slingsby Bethell, Esq.³¹ (1748); Gen. John Huske, and William Adair, Esq.

Hickes-upon-the-Heath.

The house called "Hickes-upon-the-Heath," was in 1684 the property of Robert Newdigate, Esq.³² who aliened it to Sir Wm. Trumbull, afterwards secretary of state to King William; in 1688 it belonged to Charles Hedges, LL. D. afterwards Queen Anne's secretary; in 1721, to the Hon. George Watson; it was some time afterwards the property and residence of Dr. John Egerton, Bishop of Durham, of whose heirs it was purchased by Frederick Barnard, Esq. the present proprietor, who has considerably enlarged and improved the premises.

Ealing-grove.

Ealing-grove was in 1722 the property of the Earl of Rochford, who was admitted to it in right of his wife Bessy, daughter of Richard Earl Rivers³³; it afterwards belonged to Dr. Peters, whose widow married Captain (afterwards Sir Edward) Hughes, who sold it in 1755 to Joseph Gulston, Esq. after the death of his son Joseph Gulston, Esq. well known for his valuable collection of prints, &c. it passed successively through the hands of the Dukes of Marlborough and Argyle; and was lately the property of James Baillie, Esq. deceased.

Place-house.

Place-house, a beautiful villa at Little Ealing, was successively the property of John Loving, Esq. Sir Richard Ellis, Sir Francis Dashwood, Sir Richard Littleton, Earl Brooke, and Lord Robert Manners; it now belongs to Cuthbert Fisher, Esq.

Ford-hook.

Ford-hook, in this parish, now a farm-house, is said to have been the seat of Alexander Denton, Justice of the Common Pleas³⁴.

²⁸ Court-rolls of Ealing manor.

²⁹ A master in Chancery.

³⁰ A virtuoso and collector of pictures, &c. There is an engraved portrait of him in mezzotinto by Faber.

³¹ Alderman of London, and lord mayor in 1756.

³² Court-rolls of Ealing manor.

³³ Ibid.

³⁴ England's Gazetteer.

Lands within the manor of Ealing descend to the youngest son ; but in default of male issue are divided among daughters equally ”.

Dr. John Owen, the most voluminous and the most temperate writer among the dissenters of the last century, was for many years an inhabitant of Ealing, where he died August 24, 1683. He was elected member of parliament for the University of Oxford, though a divine ; was made dean of Christ-church by the independents ; and in 1652 was vice-chancellor of the university. “ While he did undergo that office, (says Wood,) instead of being a grave example, he scorned all formality ; undervalued his office by going in queer po like a young scholar, with powdered hair, snake-bone band-strings, (or bandstrings with very large tassels,) lawn band, a large set of ribbands pointed at his knees, and Spanish-leather boots with large lawn tops, and his hat mostly cocked ”.

Dr. John Owen.

Henry Fielding had a country-house at Ealing, where he resided the year before his death. The late Lord Heathfield, when General Elliott, lived some years on Castle-beare-hill in this parish, where his son, the present Lord Heathfield, was born.

Henry Fielding.
Lord Heathfield.

The old church at Ealing having fallen down on the 27th of March 1729, an act of parliament passed for rebuilding it, and a brief was obtained for that purpose ; but it was near ten years before the new church was completed ”. It is a brick building, and forms an oblong square, of which the chancel occupies a certain portion ; at the west end is a square tower with a turret.

Parish church.

On the east wall of the chancel are the monuments of John Bowman, B. D. chancellor of St. Paul's, who died in 1629 ; John Lov-

Monuments.

²⁵ Court-rolls of Ealing manor.

²⁶ Athen. Oxon. vol. ii.

²⁷ The first baptism in the new church was

in 1736 ; but the building does not appear to have been finished at that time, some of the bricks bearing a later date.

ing, Esq. of Place-house, teller of the Exchequer, 1693³⁸; his son John Loving, Esq. who married Dame Mary Humble, and died in 1731; Dame Jane Rawlinson³⁹ (widow of Sir William Rawlinson, one of the commissioners of the Great Seal, who lies buried at Hendon, and grand-daughter of Sir John Maynard,) who died in 1713; and Thomas Pearce, Esq. of Little Ealing⁴⁰, (father of the Bishop of Rochester,) who died in 1752. On the north wall is a brass plate to the memory of Richard Amondesham, alias Aunsham, "merchant of the Stapel of Calais," and Katherine his wife; there is no date; the brass figures are represented in dresses which were worn in the fifteenth century. On the same wall is the monument of Edward Vaughen, who died in 1612; and Sir Thomas Edwards, Bart.⁴¹ who died in 1790. On a flat stone in the chancel is a memorial for Elizabeth, wife of John Maynard, serjeant at law; who died in 1654-5. On the south wall of the church are the monuments of Richard Taverner, *Esquire*, vicar of Ealing, who died in 1638; George Oldmixon, Esq. of the county of Somerset (1779); and John Ward, Esq. pay-master of the forces at Gibraltar (1791). In the nave are flat stones to the memory of Roger Griffiths, Esq. who died in 1753; Thomas Fisher, Esq. of Acton (1767); and Thomas Browne, Esq. of Drayton-green (1786). Under the south gallery is the tomb of John Clarke, Gent. (1718). Norden mentions the tomb of Thomas Frowick of Gunnersbury, father of the chief justice⁴².

³⁸ Arms—Gules, a lion ramp. between 4 crosses patonce Or, impaling Arg. a lion ramp. Sable.

³⁹ Arms—Sable, 3 swords in pale Arg. hilts Or, (two of them erect, with the points upwards, the middle one with the points downwards,) a chief indented of the third impaling Gules, a pile and chevron Or counter-changed of the field for Nofeworthy. Serjeant Maynard's daughter Honora married Edward Nofeworthy, Esq. of the county of Devon.

⁴⁰ Arms—Erm. a leopard and in chief 3 bees volant proper.

⁴¹ Arms—Gules, a chevron engrailed between 3 boars' heads erased at the neck Argent; on an escutcheon of pretence Sable, 3 arrows in pale Argent. The arms of Edwards, as on the tomb, are borne by Edwards of Shrewsbury, Esq. Edwards of Shrewsbury, Bart. bears 3 tigers' heads. Sir Thomas Edwards married the daughter of — Barrett of Ealing.

⁴² Spec. Brit. p. 19.

In the church-yard are the tombs of Captain Joshua Wiseman of Church-yard. Chelsea, who died in 1694; William Adams, Gent. (1709); Catherine, wife of William Wogan, Esq. (descended from the Earls of Chesterfield) (1726); Sir Thomas Gery, Knt. (1727); Elizabeth, widow of Charles Miffon, Gent. (1733); Edward Billingsley, Esq. (1746); Anne Cole, spinster (1754); John Hughes, Gent. (1754); William Wogan, Esq. (1758); William Spicer, Esq. master in Chancery (1762); John Lockyer, Esq. (1763); William Benning, merchant (1767); Anne, wife of Abraham Harveft (1772); John Trimmer, citizen of London (1772); Israel Taylor, Gent. of Clifford's-inn (1780); William Palmer, lieutenant in the navy (1781); Richard Wood, Esq. of Hanger-hill (1785); James Rowlands, Esq. (1790); Mrs. Sarah Pratt (mother-in-law of Alderman Skinner, and buried in his family vault) (1793); and Mr. Thomas Harrifon (1793).

The church-yard was enlarged in 1681 by the addition of a piece of ground given by Bishop Henchman⁴³.

The church of Ealing is dedicated to St. Mary, and is subject to the jurisdiction of the Bishop of London only, or his commissary. Rector and vicarage. Robert de Balmeis, Bishop of London in the reign of Henry I. gave the tithes of Ealing to augment the salary of an officer in the church of St. Paul's, called the Master of the Schools⁴⁴. In the year 1308 the church of Ealing was appropriated, by Bishop Baldock, to the Chancellor, who appears to have borne the same office under a different title; the appropriation was subject, however, to certain conditions, viz. to pay the sum of 10l. per annum to the vicar, (who was to have a house and glebe, and to enjoy all the small tithes and offerings⁴⁵;) and to read lectures in divinity, either in his own person

⁴³ Newcourt's Repertorium, vol. i. p. 761.

⁴⁴ Ibid.

⁴⁵ See the endowment of the vicarage, London Registers, Bandake, f. 19. Cart. Antiq. St. Paul's, No. 1422, 1423. Grant of a vicarage-

house, No. 1420. The sum of 10l. per ann. appointed by the endowment to be paid to the vicar, has not been enjoyed by his successors of the present day.

or by a sufficient deputy, on penalty of forfeiting the whole profits of the rectory; a third of which, in that case, was allotted to a lecturer; a third to the repairs of St. Paul's cathedral; and a third to the dean and chapter⁴⁶. In the taxation of 1327 the church of Ealing was rated at 25 marks⁴⁷. In the reign of Edward VI. the rectory was valued at 22 l.; the vicarage at 13 l. 6s. 8d.⁴⁸ The parsonage of Ealing, valued at 84 l. 8s. per annum over and above the reserved rent, was sold in the year 1650 to Thomas Lytcott, Esq. the lessee, for the sum of 524 l. 12 s. The vicarage, with its glebe, was then valued at 60 l. per annum⁴⁹. The late Dr. William King was lessee of the rectory, the lease of which was purchased of his representatives by Thomas Bramley, Esq. of East Acton, and the late Mr. Thomas Harrison of Old Brentford.

Vicars.

Thomas Gilbert.

Robert Cooper, who had been collated to the vicarage of Ealing in 1638, was ejected by the puritans, and his place supplied by Daniel Carwarthen.⁵⁰ Thomas Gilbert was presented in 1654, by Francis Allein, Esq.⁵¹ who, I suppose, was then in possession of the manor. It happened, that upon the restoration, this Gilbert was the first person who was deprived of his benefice; on which account he desired that it might be inscribed upon his tomb, that he was the proto-martyr to the cause of non-conformity⁵². Cooper was reinstated in the vicarage of Ealing, which he enjoyed but a few months, being succeeded in the month of January 1660-1 by the learned William Beveridge, (afterwards Bishop of St. Asaph,) who continued there thirteen years⁵³.

Bishop Beveridge.

⁴⁶ Pat. 2 Edw. II. pt. 2. m. 15. See also Inq. ad q. d. 1 Edw. II. No. 46.

⁴⁷ Harl. MSS. No. 60.

⁴⁸ Chantry-roll, Augmentation-office.

⁴⁹ Parliamentary Surveys, Lambeth.

⁵⁰ Walker's Sufferings of the Clergy, p. 222.

⁵¹ Proceedings of the Committees, Lambeth MS. Lib. vol. xxxiii. pt. 2. p. 154.

⁵² Magna Britannia, vol. iii. p. 49.

⁵³ Newcourt's Repertorium, vol. i. p. 764.

The vicarage is in the patronage of the Bishop of London; the present vicar is the Rev. Charles Sturges, M. A. who was collated in 1773.

George-chapel, at Old Brentford, in the parish of Ealing, was built in or about the year 1770, after a design of Mr. Kirby, and at the expence of certain inhabitants of that place, who receive the profits of the pews, and are obliged to allow the minister a salary of 30l. per annum. The patronage is vested in the vicar of Ealing; the present minister is the Rev. Henry Plimley.

John Bowman, B. D. chancellor of St. Paul's, who died in 1629, founded a lectureship at Ealing, and endowed it with 40l. per ann. The present lecturer is the Rev. Thomas Warry, M. A.

The Presbyterian dissenters have a chapel near Old Brentford, which was built in 1783. In an adjoining cemetery is the tomb of the Rev. Matthew Bradshaw, their late minister, who died in 1792. The average number of burials in this ground is not quite two in a year. The Anabaptists also have a meeting-house at Old Brentford, and there is a third for the people called Methodists.

The parish register, which begins in the year 1582, is so imperfect during the last century, that I could not procure any satisfactory average of baptisms or burials. It has been kept with much accuracy during the present century, and great pains have been taken to preserve what remains of the more ancient records.

	Average of baptisms.		Average of burials.		Comparative state of po- pulation.
	-	-	-	-	
1583—1592	-	29 $\frac{4}{5}$	-	29 $\frac{1}{10}$	
1730—1739	-	98 $\frac{3}{10}$	-	110 $\frac{1}{5}$	
1780—1784	-	139 $\frac{1}{4}$	-	185 $\frac{3}{5}$	
1785—1789	-	156	-	162	
1790	-	150	-	153	
1791	-	184	-	152	
1792	-	167	-	163	
VOL. II.		H h		The	

The population within the two last centuries appears to have increased in a proportion of more than five to one. The present number of houses is about seven hundred, about five hundred of which are in the hamlet of Old Brentford.

Plague years. In 1603 there were 136 burials, 29 of which were in the month of September. In 1665 there were 286, of which 244 were between the last of June and the first of January ensuing. Several of the persons who died of the plague were buried in the fields, particularly about Old Brentford.

Extracts from the Register.

“ George, son of William Fleetwood, baptized August 3, 1586.” William Fleetwood, who was Recorder of London, had a considerable freehold estate at Ealing⁵⁵.

“ Sir Thomas Temple, buried March 28, 1674.”

Serjeant
Maynard.

“ The Lord Manard was buried the 25 day of Octob. 1690.” Serjeant Maynard is here meant, who died that year at his house at Gunnerbury, and was buried in Ealing church. The history of this eminent lawyer is perhaps as singular and eventful as any recorded in the annals of his profession. He conducted the evidence against the Earl of Strafford and Archbishop Laud; sat as one of the lay members of the assembly of divines; was called to the degree of serjeant during the usurpation of Oliver Cromwell; and was protector’s serjeant both to him and his successor⁵⁶. After the Restoration he was knighted, and made king’s serjeant, which situation he enjoyed also under James II. In 1680 he was appointed to manage the evidence against William Viscount Stafford. King William, not many months before his death, appointed him one of the Lords Commissioners of the Great Seal. He was then arrived at the advanced age of 87, and had been a practitioner at the bar for

⁵⁵ Harleian MSS. Brit. Mus. No. 366.

⁵⁶ Wood’s Athen. Oxon. vol. ii.

more than 60 years". Serjeant Maynard was esteemed a very able advocate, and has been called the best old book lawyer of his time. All parties seem to have been willing to employ him, and he seems to have been equally willing to be employed by all. He published some reports, held in considerable esteem; and several political tracts. Serjeant Maynard was thrice married. Elizabeth, his first wife, was buried at Ealing in 1654-5. Jane, his second wife, (daughter of Cheney Selherst, Esq. and relict of Edward Austen, Esq.) was buried there in 1668. His last wife, who was daughter of Ambrose Upton, canon of Christ-church college in Oxford, and relict of Sir Charles Vermuyden, survived him many years, and died in 1721, being then the widow of Henry Earl of Suffolk. The baptisms and burials of several of Sir John Maynard's family are to be found in the parish register. The annexed print is engraved from an original portrait in miniature, by Hoskins, in the Earl of Orford's collection at Strawberry-hill.

" Sir Charles Adams, buried Aug. 16, 1726." Sir Charles Adams of Sprowston-hall, in the county of Norfolk, was a descendant of Sir Thomas Adams, the loyal and munificent alderman of London, who was created a baronet by Charles II. in 1660. His life is recorded in the *Biographia Britannica*. The title is now extinct.

" Mary, daughter of Dr. Zachary Pearce, buried July 26, 1727." The learned Dr. Pearce, afterwards Bishop of Rochester, received the first rudiments of his education in a private school at Ealing, where his father resided after he had retired from business. After his father's death, the Bishop occasionally inhabited the house, which he inherited from him at Little Ealing, and was residing there when he

Bishop
Pearce.

⁵⁷ His name is to be seen in Croke's Reports, 3 Car. I. Bishop Burnet tells an anecdote of him; that when he went with the lawyers to congratulate the Prince of Orange on his arrival, the Prince took notice of his great age; and added, that he must have outlived

all the men of the law who had been his contemporaries; to which Maynard replied, that if his Highness had not come over he should have outlived the law itself. Burnet's Own Times, vol. i. p. 803.

was seized with the illness which occasioned his death⁵⁸, anno 1774. He was buried at Bromley. The Bishop's children all died young, though his family were remarkable for their longevity; he himself died at the age of 84; his father was 85; his mother, who died in 1761, was 93⁵⁹; and his brother, William Pearce, Esq. who died in 1782, was 90 years of age⁶⁰.

Oldmixon,
the historian.

“ John Oldmixon, buried July 12, 1742.” An author of some note, who, like most party writers, has been too much extolled, and too much depreciated⁶¹. His principal work was a History of England, in three volumes; but he certainly was not possessed of sufficient impartiality to make a good historian. He had a principal concern in a political paper called “ The Medley;” and was author of a few poems and dramatic pieces. He is said to have left behind him in MS. a work called “ The History of Christianity,” and some satires⁶². Mr. Oldmixon was of an ancient family in Somersetshire. He died at his house in Great Pulteney-street, in the 69th year of his age, and was buried near his son and daughter in Ealing church⁶³. One of his daughters sung at Hickford's rooms in 1746. His daughter Hannah died at Newland in Gloucestershire in 1789, aged 84⁶⁴.

Dr. King,
principal of
St. Mary
Hall.

“ Dr. William King, buried Jan. 5, 1764.” A well-known political writer, whose principles were the very reverse of Oldmixon's. Dr. King was a native of Stepney⁶⁵. In the year 1718 he was made head of St. Mary Hall, in Oxford, where he was the immediate predecessor of Dr. Nowell, the present much-respected principal. Dr. King was celebrated for the elegance of his Latin compositions, particularly an oration spoken at the opening of the Radcliffe Library

⁵⁸ Life of the Bishop, prefixed to his Notes in the Dunciad.
on the New Testament—a posthumous work.

⁵⁹ Gent. Mag.

⁶⁰ Ibid.

⁶¹ Pope has treated him with great severity

⁶² Daily Advertiser, July 15, 1742.

⁶³ Ibid.

⁶⁴ Gent. Mag.

⁶⁵ Nichols's Life of Bowyer, p. 593.

in 1749. He published some of his speeches, and a few Latin poems; was editor of the five last volumes of South's Sermons; and is said to have written some very violent Jacobite pamphlets⁶⁶. His heart having been inclosed in a silver urn, was deposited, by his own direction, in the chapel of St. Mary Hall, where there is a monument to his memory, with a Latin epitaph, written by himself. There is no memorial for him at Ealing.

The following instances of longevity occur in the parish register: Instances of longevity.

"Widow Evans, aged 97, buried Feb. 10, 1767."

"Elizabeth Platt, buried Sept. 2, 1772, aged about 100 years."

"Mr. Abraham Harveft, buried Jan. 19, 1790, aged 91."

"Martha Brooker, aged 94 years, buried Jan. 22, 1792."

A pensioner, by name Thomas Hunt, aged 100, was on the parish list in the year 1774.

Sir Thomas Cowrtes gave a cottage, a garden, five acres and a Benefactions. half of land, and an orchard called Cocke's-hawe, valued all together (temp. Edw. VI.) at 16s. 3d. per annum, for an obit; other lands were left for the same purpose by various persons; and an acre, by one Nedlar, for a lamp⁶⁷.

"Master Frowyke gave a tenement, called the Church-howse, for to kepe a drynkyng⁶⁸ for the relyeff of the pore⁶⁹."

Edward Vaughen, Esq. of Little Ealing, anno 1612, gave, by will, four acres of land, now let to a market-gardener at 36l. per ann. and the interest of 20l. for the benefit of the poor of Ealing. John Bowman gave 20l. to the poor. Richard Need, and Mary his wife, anno 1633, gave a house in Old Brentford, now let at 30l. per annum, for the poor of that hamlet. Lady Derby, in 1714, left the interest of 500l. 3 per cents. to the poor of the same hamlet not receiving alms. This is distributed among twenty poor widows. John Taylor gave to the

⁶⁶ Nichols's Life of Bowyer, p. 594.

⁶⁷ Chantry-roll, Augmentation-office.

⁶⁸ See p. 55.

⁶⁹ Chantry-roll.

poor a piece of ground at Brentford, on which a tenement has been built, now let at 6*l.* per ann. Richard Taylor, who died in 1715, gave a tenement and malt-house, now let at 22*l.* per ann. for the purpose of buying coals for sixteen poor people, eight of whom are to be inhabitants of Ealing, and eight of Old Brentford, and to be appointed by the minister. Jonathan Gurnell, Esq. who died in 1753, gave the interest of 200*l.* 3 per cent. annuities, to buy coals for the poor of Ealing only. Mrs. Elizabeth Barnes, in 1759, gave the interest of 400*l.* which now produces 13*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.* per annum, for the benefit of four poor persons for ever. William Adair, Esq. who died in 1783, gave the interest of 100*l.* 3 per cent. bank annuities, for the benefit of poor widows. The late Princess Amelia, who had been a great benefactress to the poor during her residence in the parish, left, by will, 500*l.* to be distributed among them after her death.

Alms-houses. In the year 1783 some alms-houses were built on the Uxbridge-road, for the residence of poor families, with a sum of money given to the parish as a compensation for the inclosure of a piece of waste. This seems a very proper application of the money, and deserving of imitation. Ealing-heath has been levelled also, and the herbage improved, to the great benefit of the parish, with money arising from some similar inclosures.

Charity-schools. Dorothy Lady Capel, who died in 1711, gave the twelfth part of an estate in Kent, which (twelfth part) now produces 11*l.* per ann. to the boys' charity-school in this parish. Jonathan Gurnell, jun. who died in 1752, gave 500*l.* to this school. Jonathan Gurnell, sen. who died in 1753, the same sum; and Mr. James Taylor, 25*l.* The stock of this school is now, in consequence of good management,* about 1700*l.* 3 per cents. which, with Lady Capel's benefaction, produces an income of 63*l.* 10*s.* per annum. With this income, aided by voluntary contributions, and an annual charity-sermon, twenty boys are clothed, and taught to read, write, and cast accounts.

accounts. The two eldest boys have of late been boarded and lodged with the master⁷⁰, whose salary is 40l. per ann. with the use of a house and garden, purchased at the expence of 210l. out of the funds of the charity.

Jane Lady Rawlinson, in 1712, bequeathed the sum of 500l. for the purpose of establishing a school for girls. Mrs. Mary Bertram, anno 1774, gave 20l.; and Mrs. Martha Sparrow, in 1783, 21l. 13s. to the girls' school. The sum of 200l. bequeathed to this parish by the celebrated French divine, Peter Francis Le Courayer, who resided many years at Ealing, and died in the year 1776, was appropriated to the purchase of freehold lands for the benefit of this school; as was 50l. left by Mrs. Frances Cole in 1779. The present produce of the lands belonging to the school is 32l. per annum, and the stock 550l. in the 3 per cents. with which funds, aided by the collection at an annual sermon, twenty girls are educated and clothed.

Peter Francis Le Courayer.

The Sunday-schools in this parish (instituted in 1786 by the present vicar) have been peculiarly efficacious, in consequence of the zealous and persevering attention of Mrs. Trimmer, who resides near the populous hamlet of Old Brentford, and is well known by her many useful treatises tending to increase the comforts and reform the manners of the poor⁷¹. About sixty boys, and more than a hundred girls, are now educating in the Sunday-schools of this parish, which are conducted upon a plan which affords great encouragement

Sunday-schools, and schools of industry.

⁷⁰ At an additional expence of thirty guineas per annum.

⁷¹ "The Economy of Charity, 8vo. 1787." — "Reflections on the Education of Children in Charity-Schools, 1792." — "A Plan for promoting the Religious Observance of the Sabbath Day; with a friendly Remonstrance to the Adult Poor." — Mrs. Trimmer has published also a Spelling-Book; and an *Abridgment of Scripture History for the Use*

of Charity-Schools; and a book called The Teacher's Assistant; with Directions for teaching, lecturing, and examining Children. In continuation of her laudable and benevolent plan for the instruction of the poor, she proposes to publish Moral Instructions—Lessons on the Liturgy—and Exemplary Tales. See her plan in "Reflections on the Education of Children," &c. above mentioned, p. 38.

to the meritorious, and seems admirably calculated to excite a spirit of emulation and improvement⁷². A school of industry for girls has been some time established; at present they are forty in number, and are employed in making coarse shirts. A school of industry for boys also has been lately opened; hitherto they have been employed only in combing wool; but it is in contemplation to find them some other occupation, which may prove of more service to them in their future life.

⁷² One of the regulations is, that every child who is a constant attendant, and comes to school before nine in the morning, neat in person and apparel, on paying a halfpenny, shall receive a penny ticket. The advantages of this regulation proved to be such, that gowns were purchased for all the girls who had been three months in the school, and cloathing for the boys according to their respective merits. See more of the plan of these schools in the Appendix to the Economy of Charity above mentioned.

E D G W A R E.

NORDEN supposes, that this place has been corruptly called ^{Name and etymology.} Edgware; its right name being Edgworth, which he defines, a fruitful place upon the edge of the county¹. But this etymology appears to be very erroneous; for neither do the Saxon Glossaries affix any such sense to the component parts of the word Edgworth, nor does it seem clear that this place was ever so called. The most ancient record in which I have seen it mentioned (for it does not occur in Doomsday-book) is of the age of Henry II.² In that, and every subsequent record till the reign of Henry VIII. I have found it uniformly written Eggeswere. Since that time it has been spelt, as now, Edgware. The Saxon word *waer*, is sometimes construed war, and sometimes a fence. A certain large portion of land is called a *ware*³. Perhaps one of these may furnish a derivation in some degree satisfactory.

Edgware lies upon the road (the ancient Watling-street) to St. Alban's, at the distance of about eight miles from Tyburn-turnpike. ^{Situation and boundaries.} It had formerly a weekly market on Thursday, which has been for some time discontinued⁴. The parish is bounded by Hendon on the east, Kingsbury on the south, Elstree in Hertfordshire on the north, and on the west by Little Stanmore or Whitchurch. All the

¹ Speculum Britanniae, p. 18.

² Cart. Ant. Brit. Mus. 53. B. 12.

³ See Jacob's Law Dictionary.

⁴ I could not find the charter for this market among the records in the Tower.

E D G W A R E.

houses which form the west side of the street on the high-road, are in the latter parish.

The parish of Edgware contains about eighteen hundred acres of land, of which not more than the twentieth part is arable. The soil is clay. The quota paid towards the land-tax is 357l. 4s. 9d. which in the year 1793 was at the rate of 2s. 3d. in the pound on land, and 1s. 9d. on houses.

The first mention I find of the manor of Edgware is in the year 1171, when Henry Bocointe paid one mark into the King's Exchequer, that he might implead William de Reymes for that manor⁵. Soon afterwards it belonged to Ela Countess of Salisbury, daughter and heir of William D'Eureux, and wife of William Longespee, who granted it to her son Nicholas and his espoused wife, to be held of her by the service of a sparrow-hawk⁶. In the year 1295 Henry de Lacy, Earl of Lincoln, who possessed this manor in right of his wife Margaret Countess of Salisbury, had a charter of free-warren therein⁷: he died in 1311. The manor was then valued at 14l. 17s. 1½d. per annum, and consisted of a grange, a hundred and sixty acres of arable, two of meadow, and sixty of wood⁸. Alice, daughter and heir of the last Earl of Lincoln, (of that family,) married Thomas Earl of Lancaster who was beheaded in 1322⁹. She afterwards became the wife of Eubulo Le Strange, to whom she is said to have

⁵ Madox's History of the Exchequer, p. 296. It appears, by some ancient lists of knights' fees at the Exchequer, that Henry Bocointe held an estate in Little Stanmore, or Whitchurch, under the barony of William de Reymes. No mention is made of Edgware in that record.

⁶ Cart. Ant. Brit. Mus. 53. B. 12. To this deed is annexed the Countess's seal, viz. a female figure between two lions; the legend—*Sigillum Ele Comitisse Sarisburienfis*; on the reverse her arms, 6 lions rampant, 3, 2, 1,

with this legend—*Secretum Ele Comitisse Sarisburienfis*.

⁷ Cart. 22 Edw. I. No. 23.

⁸ Esch. 4 Edw. II. No. 51. If we compare this with the present proportion of arable and pasture land in Edgware, it will be found that the quantity of the former, then belonging to the demesne lands only, was nearly double what is now in the whole parish.

⁹ The Earl of Lancaster is called lord of the manor, anno 1316, in the *Nomina Villarum*, Harleian MSS. Brit. Mus. No. 6281.

shown

shown an improper partiality during the life of her first husband. This second marriage having taken place without the King's consent, Dugdale says, that all the lands which she held *in capite* were seized by the crown¹⁰. I find, that in the year 1324, she surrendered this manor to the King¹¹, who appears to have granted it to her again immediately¹². In 1326 the grant was renewed to her and her husband¹³ Eubulo Le Strange; and again, in 1331, with remainder to his heirs general¹⁴. Eubulo Le Strange dying in 1335¹⁵, Sir Roger Le Strange, his next heir, granted the reversion of this manor, after the death of the Countess of Lancaster, to Sir Nicholas Cantelupe, with remainder to himself and his heirs. The Countess died in 1349¹⁶, and Sir Nicholas in 1356¹⁷. The manor of Edgware descended afterwards to Richard Le Strange, who inherited it on the death of his grandfather Roger Le Strange, Lord of Knocking¹⁸, anno 1427, and in the year 1431 aliened it to William Darrell¹⁹, who sold it again in the year 1443 to Thomas Chichele and others, as trustees for All-Souls college in Oxford, then lately founded by Henry Chichele, Archbishop of Canterbury. The trustees immediately surrendered the manor to the crown, and had a fresh grant the same year. It is still the property of the college. Dr. Bartlet, in the reign of Henry VIII. purchased another estate in this parish, consisting of a house and fifty acres of land, which he settled on the college, together with some closes which had been appropriated to a chantry at All-Souls, and which were sold with the other chantry-lands²⁰.

¹⁰ Baronage, vol. i. p. 782.

¹¹ Cl. 16 Edw. II. m. 34. d.

¹² Cl. 17 Edw. II. m. 9. The King's mandate to deliver up to the Countess all the hay, corn, &c. upon the manor of Edgware, which he had granted her.

¹³ Cl. 18 Edw. II. m. 12.

¹⁴ This grant is recited in Pat. 17 Edw. IV. pt. 1. m. 4.

¹⁵ Esch. 9 Edw. III. No. 42.

¹⁶ Esch. 22 Edw. III. No. 34.

¹⁷ Esch. 29 Edw. III. No. 6. Sir Nicholas Cantelupe having survived Sir Roger Le Strange the grantee, the manor devolved upon Sir Roger's eldest son of the same name.

¹⁸ Esch. 4 Hen. VI. No. 31.

¹⁹ Title-deeds, communicated by favour of the Hon. T. F. Wenman, LL. D.

²⁰ Ibid.

Gilbert de Grauncestre held a hundred acres of land under the manor of Edgware anno 1328, by the service of a pair of gilt spurs ; and William Page fifty acres, by the rent of a pound of cummin ”.

Singular custom of the manor.

Sir William Blackstone says, that it was usual for the lord of this manor to provide a minstrel or piper for the diversion of the tenants while they were employed in his service. He refers to the manor-rolls which are among the archives of All-Souls college ; but does not mention the year or period of the record. By permission of the college, I examined the rolls, which are very numerous, to search for that, or any other curious entries which might occur. I had not the good fortune to find what Blackstone refers to ; but there can be no doubt of the fact upon his authority. A small piece of ground in the parish still goes by the name of Piper’s-green.

Singular fines.

At a court held, anno. 1551, two men were fined for playing at cards and draughts (*ad pectas chartas & tabulas*). The next year the inhabitants were presented for not having a tumbrel and cucking-stool. In 1558 a man was fined for selling ale at an exorbitant price, viz. a pint and a half for a penny. In 1555 it was presented, that the Butts at Edgware were very ruinous, and that the inhabitants ought to repair them ; which was ordered to be done before the ensuing Whitsuntide.

Manor of Edgware-Boys.

The manor of Boys, or Edgware-Boys, consisting of near three hundred acres of land, belonged formerly to the priory of St. John of Jerusalem ”. By some grant or exchange it came to the dean and chapter of Windsor, who, in the year 1483, granted it to the King by the name of the manor of Edgware ”. Henry VIII. anno 1544,

²¹ *Rich. II. No. 61.*

²² *Cal. Pat. Edw. I. No. 6.* where is a charter of the manor, dated 1398, (20 Ric. II.) at which time it was leased by Walter Grendon, prior of St. John of Jerusalem, to William, John, and Richard Sharp.

One hundred acres of this manor were held under Roger Le Strange’s manor of Edgware by a rent resolute of 7s. 7d. per annum ; the remainder was held immediately under the crown.

²³ *CL. 22 Edw. IV. m. 5. d.*

granted

granted it to Sir John Williams and Anthony Stringer²⁴, who aliened it the same year to Henry Page, Esq.²⁵ In the year 1649 I find it belonged to Lady Coventry, relict of the Lord-Keeper²⁶. It continued in the Coventry family till sold by the present Earl, anno 1762, to William Lee, Esq. son of the Lord Chief Justice, and father of William Lee Antonie, Esq. the present proprietor.

The reversion of an estate, consisting of some messuages, a carucate of land, twenty acres of meadow, and six of wood, described as parcel of the manor of Tidburst, and lying within the parishes of Edgware and Stanmore Parva, was granted (after the death of Elizabeth, wife of Sir Thomas Barre) to Robert Whitby Clerk and others, and the heirs of the said Robert, with remainder successively to Thomas Beaufort Duke of Exeter, John Earl of Somerset, Cardinal Beaufort, Joan Countess of Westmorland, and King Henry VI.²⁷ King James granted the manors of Tidburst in Middlesex, and Kendall in Hertfordshire, being parcel of the duchy of Lancaster, to Robert Earl of Salisbury²⁸. I have not been able to discover any traces of this estate in the parish of Edgware. The manor of Kendall is in the parish of Aldenham, about four miles from Edgware; it is the property of William Phillimore, Esq. and is called the manor of Tidburst and Kendall.

The prior and convent of St. Bartholomew in Smithfield had lands in Edgware²⁹.

At Brockley-hill, in this parish, (situated about two miles from the town, upon the Hertfordshire road, and commanding a very extensive prospect,) is a house formerly the property of ——— Sharpe, Esq. Secretary to the Duke of Chandos, and now in the tenure of William Godfrey, Esq. of Portman-square. In a handsome draw-

Manor of
Tidburst.

Brockley-
hill.

²⁴ Pat. 34 Hen. VIII. pt. 11. Feb. 24.

²⁵ Pat. 34 Hen. VIII. pt. 12. Mar. 22.

²⁶ Parliamentary Surveys, Lambeth MSS.
Library.

²⁷ See Esch. 5 Hen. VI. No. 56.

²⁸ Pat. 5 Jac. pt. 17. Dec. 15.

²⁹ Pat. 47 Edw. III. pt. 2 m. 5.

Pictures at
Mr. God-
frey's.

ing-room, fitted up by Mr. Sharpe for the reception of the Duke and some of the principal officers of state, who occasionally met at his house, are some large pictures fastened into the pannels, and said to have been a part of King Charles's collection. Among these is a whole length of James I.; a portrait of a foreigner, said to be Gundomar; and a picture of two boys, by Murillo: there is a groupe of portraits also of the Sharpe family; the person in the clerical habit is Dr. Gregory Sharpe, Master of the Temple. On the staircase is a head of Gibbs the architect, and some other portraits.

The church.

The church, which stands near the middle of the town, by the road-side, is dedicated to St. John of Jerusalem, and consists of a chancel and nave, which are of brick, and were rebuilt about the year 1764. At the west end is a low square tower embattled—an old building of stone and flints. On the north wall of the chancel is a

Monument of
Randolph
Nicoll.

monument³⁰ with the following inscription: "Randulphi Nicoll
" Georg. fil. reliquæ hîc juxta positæ sunt, qui summo ingenio,
" indefesso studio ætatem agens literis, maximum eruditionis thesau-
" rum sibi comparavit, multarum linguarum præcipue orientalium
" ipsiusque etiam Chinenfis insignem nactus peritiam, exquisitâ sci-
" entiâ geometriæ, astronomiæ, geographiæ, chronologiæ, cætera-
" rumque disciplinarum mathematicarum nemini secundus: phy-
" sices aliarumque rerum omnium quæ virum decerent polyhistora
" longè doctissimus; quibus omnibus ad percipiendam colendamque
" virtutem fæliciter usus. Summâ vitæ integritate morumque can-
" dore amicis charissimus vixit, desideratissimus obiit.—Natus in
" proximâ viciniâ anno salutis partæ, 1595. Denatus quart. non.
" Jan. 1658, hîc sepeliri voluit."

Various mo-
numents.

On the south wall is the monument of the late curate William Totton, M. A. who died in 1787. Within the rails is a brass figure

³⁰ Arms—Three eagles displayed in bend between 2 cottises enrailed, and 6 cross crosslets fitchee.

of an infant three weeks old, viz. "Anthonie, son of John Childe," 1599; and the tomb of Samuel Smith, M. A. curate, who died in 1713. On the south wall of the nave are the monuments of Robert Bayzand, surgeon, 1787; and Martha Rawling, widow, 1788. On the floor are flat stones to the memory of Richard Haley, Gent. (1662); Martha, relict of Robert King, Esq. of Catley in the county of Cambridge (1778); and Mrs. Elizabeth Finney (1789).

Over the gallery are the arms of William Lee Antonie, Esq. "at whose charge it was built.

In the church-yard is the tomb of Mr. John Wiblin, who died in 1774, aged 98.

The patronage of the church or chapel of Edgware, has always been annexed to the manor of Boys, to the owner of which the rectorial tithes are impropriated. Among the reprises of that manor, anno 1398, are enumerated the following: "A house and garden for the chaplain, with a salary of 33s. 4d. and the alterage or small tithes; consecrated bread for Easter, 6d.; bread, cheese, and ale at Boys on the rogation days, 3s. 4d.; and bread and wax for the celebration of mass, 3s. 4d."²¹

Rectorial
tithes and pa-
tronage.

The benefice is a donative or curacy, endowed from time immemorial with the tithes of hay, and all vicarial profits. Mr. John Jones augmented it with the rent of three houses in Hosier-lane, Smithfield. Randolph, or Randall Nicoll, Esq. gave 1l. 1s. for an annual sermon. The commissioners appointed by Cromwell to inquire into the state of ecclesiastical benefices, reported, that it would be advisable to consolidate this parish with Little Stanmore²²; but the

Curacy.

²¹ Az. 2 bars Or, over all a bend chequy Gul and of the second, the arms of Lee of the county of Bucks, Baronet.

²² Regist. Cartar. Prior St. Joh. Jeruf. Cotton MS. Brit. Mus. Nero, E. 6. f. 82, 83. When the manor of Boys was leased to the Sharps, they were obliged, by agreement, to

find a fit chaplain at their own cost, and to keep the chancel in good repair. The manor and rectory were let together at twenty marks per annum.

²³ Parliamentary Surveys, Lambeth MS. Library.

junction never took place. The sum of 30*l.* per annum was voted as an augmentation to this curacy in 1657³⁴.

Curates.
Francis Co-
ventry;

Francis Coventry, curate of this place, was author of a well-known romance called *The Life of Pompey the Little*; and wrote a poem called *Penshurst*, printed in *Doddsley's Collection*. He died of the small-pox in the year 1759³⁵.

Thomas
Martyn.

The present incumbent is the Rev. Thomas Martyn, well known for his useful publications in botany, and Regius professor of that science in the University of Cambridge. He succeeded his father, the celebrated John Martyn, F.R.S. in the professorship, and was presented to this curacy in 1787, on the death of Mr. Totton.

Parish re-
gister.

There is no parish register now extant of an earlier date than 1717.

		Average of baptisms.			Average of burials.	
Comparative	1730—1739	-	-	14	-	16
state of popu-	1780—1789	-	-	13	-	11 $\frac{1}{10}$
lation.	1790	-	-	9	-	17
	1791	-	-	14	-	11
	1792	-	-	15	-	14

The present number of houses, exclusive of the alms-houses, is seventy-six.

Extracts from the Register.

Instances of
longevity.

" May 30, 1721. Thomas Johnson buried, aged 92."

Mr. Richard Fuller is said to have died at Edgware, April 1, 1785, aged 100³⁶.

Marriage of
Bishop Cony-
bear.

" June 6, 1733. John Conybeare, D. D." and Dean of Ch. Ch. in Oxon, married to Jemima Jukes of St. Leonard's, Shoreditch, Middlesex."

Alms-house.

An alms-house for four poor women was founded by Samuel Atkinson, (a native of this parish,) in the year 1680, and endowed with an estate in Oxfordshire, now let at 20*l.* per annum.

³⁴ Minutes of the Commissioners' Proceedings, Lambeth MS. Lib. vol. xxix. p. 327, and vol. xl. p. 62.

³⁵ Nichols's *Life of Bowyer*, p. 326. note.

³⁶ Gent. Mag.

³⁷ Afterwards Bishop of Bristol.

E D M O N T O N.

THIS place, which gives name to the hundred wherein it lies, Name, and etymology. is in Doomsday-book called Adelmeton, and in later records Edelmeton. Camden says it takes its name from nobility, by which it is supposed he meant to derive it from *Edeling*, noble¹. As I have not seen one, among very numerous ancient deeds which I have examined, relating to this place, in which its name is written Edelington, I would rather derive it from Adelm, or Eadhelm, names common to several eminent persons among the Saxons². This place appears to have been first called Edmonton, a word very wide of the original orthography about the beginning of the sixteenth century.

Edmonton is situated on the road to Hertford and Ware, at the distance of about seven miles from Shoreditch-church. Situation and boundaries. The parish is bounded on the east by the river Lea, on the north by Enfield, on the south by Tottenham, and on the west and north-west by East Barnet in Hertfordshire, and Fryarn Barnet, Hadley, and South Mims in Middlesex. The two last were formerly (as appears by ancient records) hamlets belonging to this parish.

The parish is divided into four wards, distinguished by the names Wards. of Church-street, Bury-street, Fore-street, and South-street. It is Extent, soil, &c. computed that it contains (exclusive of the allotment in Enfield-

¹ See Gough's Camden, vol. ii. p. 11.

translated to Canterbury anno 915. Eadhelm

² Adelm, the first Bishop of Wells, was was Bishop of Selfey anno 970.

chafe) about 3660 acres of land, of which about 1090 are arable in common fields, and about 570 inclosed arable; about 1540 in meadows; and 430 marsh-land. Twenty-seven acres are occupied by market-gardeners. The soil in general is a good loam, in some parts gravel, in others clay and moor-earth.

Allotment of
Enfield-
chafe.

It having been determined, by a decree dated 23 Hen. VIII. (a copy of which is among the parochial records,) that this parish had a right of common upon Enfield-chafe³, when the division of the chafe was made by act of parliament in 1777, a tract of land, containing 1231 A. 2 R. 6 P. was allotted to Edmonton, and is now, by virtue of that act, a part of the parish. None of this allotment has yet been cultivated.

Land-tax.

The parish of Edmonton pays the sum of 1401 l. 19 s. 9 d. to the land-tax, which, in the year 1793, was at the rate of about two shillings in the pound.

Bush fair.

When King James I. laid a part of Enfield-chafe into Theobald's-park, he inclosed a spot of ground, on which an ancient fair (known by the name of Bush-fair) had been held from time immemorial. As a compensation for having so done, he granted letters patent, anno 1614, to Robert Kidderminster, his heirs and assigns, empowering them to hold an annual fair on the festival of St. Giles, and the ensuing day, at a place near Cathol-gate, (leading to Northaw-common,) with liberty to build two houses for the accommodation of persons resorting to the fair⁴. Petitions having been presented from the neighbouring inhabitants, and persons claiming right of common, against holding the fair on this spot, King James granted the said Robert Kidderminster a new patent the next year, for holding two fairs annually, on a certain part of the chafe near South-gate

³ A right to turn cattle into Enfield great park, (i. e. the chafe,) is mentioned in an extent of the manor of Edmonton, 56 Hen. III.

See Esch. No. 37.

⁴ Pat. 11 Jac. pt. 17, No. 3.

(within

(within the parish of Edmonton'). These fairs, by the name of Beggar's-bush fairs, are both still held, pursuant to the last patent, on St. Giles's and Ascension-day. The patent was purchased at a public auction, anno 1771, by Mrs. Shuttleworth, who kept a fruit-shop opposite the Mansion-house. It is now the property of Mr. Pike.

A customary fair is held also in the town of Edmonton, called a Statute fair. Statute-fair, for hiring servants; that practice, however, has been for some time discontinued, and it is now merely a holiday-fair.

The manor of Edmonton belonged, in the reign of Edward the Confessor, to Asgar, master of the horse⁵. William the Conqueror gave it to Geoffrey de Magnaville, or Mandeville, ancestor of Geoffrey de Mandeville who was created Earl of Essex by King Stephen'. After the death of William Earl of Essex, anno 1190⁸, this manor was inherited by his aunt Beatrice, (daughter of William de Mandeville, and sister of Geoffrey Earl of Essex above-mentioned,) who married William de Say⁹, ancestor of the Lords Say of Berling. It continued in that family¹⁰ till the year 1370, when it was sold by William, the fourth Lord Say, to Adam Francis, citizen of London, who had been Lord Mayor in 1352 and 1356, and who had made

⁵ Pat. 12 Jac. pt. 14, No. 13.

⁶ Doomday-book—*Stallarius*, defined by Spelman, *Præfectus stabuli*.

⁷ This Earl lies buried in the Temple-church, where is his effigy with a shield, on which his arms are sculptured, being the earliest known instance of a monument ornamented with an armorial bearing. See Gough's *Sepulchral Monuments*, p. 104 of the introduction.

⁸ Dugdale's *Baronage*, vol. i. p. 206.

⁹ Ibid.

¹⁰ John Le Blunde died 48 Hen. III. seised of the manor of Edmonton, which he held

under William de Say. Esch. No. 5. William de Say himself died seised of it 56 Hen. III. Esch. No. 37; William, his son, the first Lord Say of Berling, 23 Edw. I. Esch. No. 49; Geoffrey Lord Say 15 Edw. II. Esch. No. 41. The inquisition says, that he had lately (jointly with Juliana de Leybourne) purchased the manor of Walter de Lestone and Martin Erchebaud. This must have been some family conveyance, or a re-purchase. Geoffrey, the third Lord Say, died seised of this manor 33 Edw. III. See Esch. No. 37, and Cl. 35 Edw. III. m. 23.

other large purchases in this parish". Adam", his only son, dying in his infancy, his daughter Matilda became his sole heir. She was thrice married; first, to John Aubrey; secondly, to Sir Alan Buxhull; and lastly, to John Montacute, Earl of Salisbury, by whom she was mother of Thomas, the last Earl of that family. Dugdale says, that a great part of the large inheritance of Maud Countess of Salisbury, was sold by her husband". It seems probable, therefore, that he aliened the manor of Edmonton to Sir Adam Francis, who, it is most likely, was his wife's cousin, and who died seised of it, anno 1418, leaving issue two daughters; Agnes, married to Sir William Porter, and Elizabeth, the wife of Sir Thomas Charlton". Agnes Porter dying without issue", the manor was inherited by Sir Thomas Charlton the younger, who died seised of it anno 1466". His son Sir Richard was attainted in the first year of Henry VII. and this manor being, by virtue of his attainder, vested in the crown, was immediately granted (by the name of the manor of Edelmeton al'.

" See Esch. 1 Edw. IV. No. 39, by which it appears, that Adam Francis purchased of Thomas Langton and others, two messuages, two hundred and thirty-six acres of land, sixty-three of meadow, twenty-one of pasture, &c. (William de Say released all right in these premises by Cl. 35 Edw. III. m. 12.); of William Halden and others, four messuages, four caruages of land, one hundred and ninety-three and an half of meadow, one hundred and sixty-six of pasture, forty-six of great-wood, one hundred and twenty of underwood; of John Usher and others, one messuage, thirty-eight acres of land, ten of meadow, and two of pasture. Richard de Pleshyngton released to Adam Francis all right in one messuage, an hundred and thirty-three acres of land, fourteen of meadow, and fifteen of pasture, by Cl. 36 Edw. III. m. 23. Adam Francis, having purchased the manor of Edmonton of William de Say without the King's licence, an inquisition,

ad quod damnum, was taken 43 Edw. III. to inquire whether it would be to the prejudice of the King if Adam Francis should enfeof Robert Belknap and John Wroth of the manor, to the intent that they should grant it to the said Francis and his heirs. Esch. 43 Edw. III. pt. 2. No. 22. Robert Belknap and John Wroth having been thus enfeofed, *did* grant the manor to Adam Francis and his heirs, as appears by Cl. 45 Edw. III. m. 25, dorso.

" See the epitaph of this Adam, and his sister Elizabeth, in Weever's Funeral Monuments, p. 534.

" Baronage, vol. i. p. 651.

" Esch. 5 Hen. V. No. 53. Margaret, his widow, died seised of a third part of the manor in dower, 23 Hen. VI. See Esch. No. 21.

" See Esch. 1 Edw. IV. No. 39. Elizabeth, her sister, died 29 Hen. VI. Esch. No. 33.

" Esch. 5 Edw. IV. No. 31.

Sayesburye)

Sayesburye) to Sir Thomas Bouchier in tail male¹⁷. Henry VIII. in the third year of his reign, granted the reversion (on the like terms) to Sir John Petche and John Sharpe¹⁸; and in the year 1523, (Sir Thomas Bouchier and John Sharpe being then both deceased without male issue,) to Sir Henry Courtenay, afterwards Marquis of Exeter¹⁹, who, in 1532, obtained a grant of the manor in fee²⁰, and the next year had the King's licence to alien it to William Sulyard²¹. The latter, in 1534, sold one moiety to Balthazer de Guerfeye²². Soon after this, the manor was purchased by the King; and in 1537 Thomas Lord Cromwell was appointed the steward²³. It continued in the crown, and was part of Queen Henrietta Maria's settlement. In 1650, having been seized as her property, it was sold to John Clayton and William Barwick²⁴. At the Restoration, it reverted to the Queen Dowager, who died anno 1669; it was afterwards part of Queen Katherine's jointure. King Charles II. in the year 1676, granted a reversionary lease of this manor, for the term of forty-one years after the Queen's death, to John Earl of Rochester²⁵. Queen Katherine died in 1705. The unexpired term of the lease was purchased about the year 1720²⁶ by William Gould, Esq. from whom (the lease having been renewed) it descended to the late Thomas Teshmaker, Esq. whose widow, Mrs. Sarah Teshmaker, is the present lessee under the crown, and, as such, lady of the manor. She resides at Forde's-grove.

The manor of Edmonton, as described in Doomſday-book, contained twenty-six carucates of arable land, of which sixteen hides were in demefne. The lord employed four ploughs; the villeins twenty-

Surveys of
the manor.

¹⁷ Pat. 1 Hen. VII. pt. 2. Mar. 7.

¹⁸ Pat. 3 Hen. VIII. pt. 3.

¹⁹ Pat. 13 Hen. VIII. pt. 2. Nov. 17.

²⁰ Pat. 22 Hen. VIII. pt. 1. Ap. 29.

²¹ Pat. 24 Hen. VIII. pt. 1. May 20.

²² Pat. 24 Hen. VIII. pt. 2. Nov. 9.

²³ Pat. 27 Hen. VIII. pt. 2. May 16.—
Among the services done to the King by Lord

Cromwell, enumerated by himself, (see Weaver's Funeral Monument, edit. 1631, p. 512,) is mentioned the purchase of this manor.

²⁴ Particulars of sale, Augmentation-office.

²⁵ Pat. 27 Car. II. pt. 5. No. 12.

²⁶ Mr. Gould's first court was held anno 1723. The lessee is always called lord or lady of the manor.

two. One villein held a hide of land ; three others half a hide each. Twenty villeins held a virgate each ; and twenty-four half a virgate ; Nine boudars held three virgates each ; four others held five acres each ; four others four acres each. There were four cottars who held four acres jointly ; and ten cottars and four villeins, who held jointly one hide and a virgate. There were four slaves, and a mill valued at ten shillings. There was meadow sufficient for twenty-six ploughlands ; and moreover twenty-five shillings rents ; pasture for the cattle ; pannage for two thousand hogs ; and twelve shillings issuing from the profits of the woods and pasture ; in the whole valued at 40*l.* both in the time of Edward the Confessor and when the survey was taken, but was worth only 20*l.* when first granted to Geoffrey de Mandeville. In 1271 the manor was valued at 50*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.* viz. the manor-house²⁷ at twenty shillings per annum, (a remarkably high valuation at that time,) five hundred and ninety-three acres of arable, at four-pence an acre ; fifty-eight of meadow, at 2*s.* 6*d.* ; and sixty of several pasture, at one shilling. The lord of the manor had *bedge-bote* and *hey-bote*, and right to turn into Enfield-park ; this right was valued at twenty shillings²⁸. In a valuation of the manor, 33 Edw. III. only four hundred acres of arable are mentioned²⁹. In the year 1650 the clear yearly value of the manor was reported to be 106*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.*³⁰

Sir Robert
Aguillon's
manor.

Sir Robert Aguillon had a small manor in this parish in the reign of Edward I.³¹ It consisted of ten acres of meadow, and twenty shillings rents of assize. From Sir Robert Aguillon it descended to Hugh Bardolf, who married his daughter Isabel³², and was, anno 1347, the property of his grandson, Sir John Bardolf³³.

²⁷ The present manor-house is that in which the courts are held, and is little more than a cottage.

²⁸ Esch. 56 Hen. III. No. 37.

²⁹ Esch. 33 Edw. III. No. 37.

³⁰ Survey in the Augmentation-office.

³¹ Esch. 14 Edw. I. No. 16.

³² Margaret, wife of Robert Aguillon, died 20 Edw. I. Esch. No. 20. Thomas Bardolf died 2 Edw. III. leaving John, his son and heir. Esch. No. 66. *

³³ Cart. Antiq. Westminster-abbey.

Philip Wylgheby died anno 1306, seised of an estate in the parishes of Edmonton and Tottenham, consisting of eighty-four acres of arable, twenty-five of meadow, and eighty of wood, for which he owed suit of court to Geoffrey de Say, and certain services to the priors of the Holy Trinity and of St. John of Jerusalem³⁴. This estate, which was inherited by his brother William³⁵, was afterwards, under the name of the manor of Wylby, or Willoughby, the property of the Beaumont family. Henry de Beaumont succeeded to it on the death of his father Sir John, anno 1398³⁶. By the inquisition taken of Lord Beaumont's property after his attainder in 1461, it appears, that certain persons were enfeoffed of this manor for the use of Lord Beaumont and his heirs; and that William Lord Hastings had till then received the profits³⁷. Lord Hastings, by his will, bearing date 1482, directed that his feoffees should make an estate of the manor of Edmonton, (meaning, I suppose, this of Willoughby, which was sometimes so called,) immediately after his decease, to Katherine his wife, for the term of her life³⁸. William Lord Beaumont, who was restored to his honours by Henry VII. and in whom the title became extinct, died in the year 1505, seised of the manor of Wylbies, or Beaumont's lands³⁹, the inheritance of which would have belonged to Francis Lord Lovell, but in consequence of his attainder became vested in the crown. Henry VIII. anno 1510, granted it for life to Elizabeth Countess of Oxford⁴⁰ (whose first husband was William Lord Beaumont above mentioned). In the year 1523 he granted the reversion to Sir Wiscan Browne in tail male⁴¹; and again, in the last year of his reign, to Sir Philip

Manor of
Wylloughby.

³⁴ Esch. 33 Edw. I. No. 14.

³⁵ See Esch. 34 Edw. I. No. 138.

³⁶ Esch. 20 Ric. II. No. 14.

³⁷ Esch. 3 Edw. IV. No. 30.

³⁸ Dugdale's Baron. vol. i. p. 585. Perhaps

Lord Hastings had a mortgage on the manor.

³⁹ Cole's Abstract of Escheats, Harl. MSS. Brit. Mus. No. 756.

⁴⁰ See the recital in the grant next quoted.

⁴¹ Pat. 13 Hen. VIII. pt. 1. June 26.

Hoby, gentleman of his privy-chamber⁴². The last grant was in exchange for other lands. The manor was then valued at 12l. per annum, and the reversionary interest at five years purchase. It was soon afterwards the property of Jasper Phesaunt, Esq. who, in the year 1550, sold it to John Manchell, Esq.⁴³ whose son, John Manchell, aliened it, anno 1597, to Peter Collet, Esq.⁴⁴ Mr. Collet left two daughters, Hester, wife of Sir Anthony Ancher; and Sarah, wife of Sir Peter Hayman⁴⁵. The manor having been divided between the two co-heirs, Sir Peter Hayman and his son Henry aliened one moiety, anno 1630, to John, afterwards Sir John Melton, Knt. who sold it again, anno 1638, to George Pryor, Esq. Mr. Pryor the same year purchased the other moiety, which had been aliened to Sir Ferdinando Heybourne, and was then the property of Ferdinando Pulford and his mother Anne. The manor being again united, descended to Charles Pryor, son of George, who was in possession, anno 1697. About this time the estate having been divided, certain lands, parcel of the manor, comprehending the greater part, if not the whole, of what lay within the parish of Edmonton, and among the rest a meadow in which is a moat, called Willoughby-moat, (the site, no doubt, of the ancient manor-house⁴⁶;) came by several mesne conveyances, to the present proprietor, Charles Snell Chauncy, Esq.

The manor of Willoughby was valued at twenty-two marks per annum in 1398; at 10l. in 1464; and at 12l. in 1547.

Manor of
Deephams.

The manor of Deephams, or Diphams, now called Deepham's-farm, took its name from Roger de Depeham, who made various purchases in this parish in the reign of Edward III.⁴⁷ These lands

⁴² Record in the Augmentation-office.

⁴³ Cl. 4 Edw. VI. pt. 2.

⁴⁴ Cl. 38 Eliz. pt. 3.

⁴⁵ Title-deeds, obligingly communicated by Ch. Snell Chauncy, Esq.

⁴⁶ The present Willoughby-house is in the parish of Tottenham, and with the site of the manor, is now the property of ——— Wilson, Esq. See a farther account of it in Tottenham.

⁴⁷ Cart. Antiq. Westminster-abbey.

were

were included in Adam Francis's purchases before mentioned, and, by the name of the manor of Diphham's, were granted and aliened, with that of Edmonton or Sayfbury, till the Marquis of Exeter separated them, and granted the former to Richard Hankys⁴⁸, who aliened it, anno 1541, to William Staunford⁴⁹. The latter sold it again, the same year, to John Grimston⁵⁰, in whose family it continued till 1583, when it was aliened by Gabriel Grimston to Thomas Wroth⁵¹; and by the latter, anno 1588, to William Lord Burleigh⁵². William Earl of Salisbury, in the year 1628, sold it to Thomas Style, Esq.⁵³ from whom it descended, by intermarriage, to the Ravenscrofts, and was aliened, in the year 1789, by Thomas Highlord Ravenscroft, Esq. to Thomas Cock, Esq. of Tottenham, whose widow, Mrs. Anne Cock, is the present proprietor.

The dean and chapter of St. Paul's possess certain manors in this parish, called Bowes and Dernford, Paul's-house and Fordes, for which, jointly, they hold a court-baron and view of frank-pledge. The family of Forde was settled at Edmonton in the reign of Henry III.⁵⁴ I find the name of Roger Dernford in a record relating to the neighbouring parish of Enfield, temp. Edw. III.⁵⁵ Paul's-house should be Pole-house, by which name it is described in most ancient deeds, as having been the property of John atte Pole, or de la Pole, who purchased a house in Edmonton, called Gyfors-place, of William Gyfors, and some lands and tenements of Robert de Munden, temp. Edw. III.⁵⁶ The first mention I have found of the manor of Bowes is in a deed, (dated 1397, 19 Ric. II.) by which John Northampton, citizen of London, grants the manors of Bowes and

Manors of
Bowes and
Dernford,
Paul's-house
and Fordes.

Origin of
their names.

⁴⁸ Pat. 23 Hen. VIII. pt. 1. Oct. 29.

⁴⁹ Pat. 31 Hen. VIII. pt. 7. Oct. 21.

⁵⁰ Pat. 31 Hen. VIII. pt. 7. Oct. 26.

⁵¹ Pat. 24 Eliz. pt. 12. May 2.

⁵² Cl. 29 Eliz. pt. 24.

⁵³ Title-deeds of the manor.

⁵⁴ Cart. Antiq. Westminster-abbey.

⁵⁵ Esch. 45 Edw. III. pt. 2. No. 38.

⁵⁶ Cart. Antiq. St. Paul's, No. 15. and Cart. Antiq. Westminster-abbey.

Lessees of the
manors.

Derneford, with Pole-house and Fordes, to William Horsecroft and others⁵⁷. These manors passed all together, by several mesne conveyances⁵⁸, to Sir John Daubriggecourt and others, who granted them, anno 1411, (11 Hen. IV.) to Thomas Langley, Bishop of Durham, Ralph Earl of Westmoreland, and others. The last grantees, two years afterwards, surrendered them to the King, who appears to have granted them immediately to the church of St. Paul's⁵⁹. The dean and chapter, in the year 1428, leased all these manors to William Bothe for his life. Robert Frampton, Esq. was lessee of the manor of Bowes and Derneford in 1694; and at an earlier period, Sir Edward Barkham⁶⁰; previously to 1755, John Dashwood King, Esq.; about that time, Sir James Pennyman; anno 1777, Mr. Hare; in 1780, the late Mr. Berdmore the dentist; the present lessee is Mr. Charles Hutchins. The reserved rent of this manor is 20l. and five shillings, or two fat capons, besides ten shillings and a penny, formerly paid to the lord paramount, but granted to the dean and chapter by Queen Elizabeth. Dorothy Burrough was lessee of the manor of Paul's-house and Fordes in 1694; before that time Adam Fulwood; in 1701, Mr. Skinner. The present lessee is Thomas Smith, Esq. who lately purchased the lease of James Vere, Esq. and Mrs. Judith Teshmaker. The reserved rent of these manors is 10l.

Manor of
Ludgrave's.

The manor of Ludgrave's extends into this parish; but the greater part of it is in Hadley⁶¹.

⁵⁷ Cart. Antiq. St. Paul's, No. 174.

⁵⁸ Wm. Fremyngham conceals. M. Bowes, &c. Joh. Lamborn and Joh. Wilton, 3 Hen. IV. Joh. Lamborn and Joh. Wilton, conc. M. Bowes, &c. Wo. Fremyngham and Rog. Westwood, Cl. 3 Hen. IV.—W. Fremyngham and R. Westwood, conc. M. Bowes, &c. Wo. Waltham, Cl. and Rob. Malton, Cl. 4 Hen. IV. W. Waltham and R. Malton, conc. M. Bowes, &c. Steph. Le Scrop and Joh. Daubriggecourt Mil. 7 Hen. IV. Cart. Antiq. St. Paul's, No. 175—182. See several releases of right in the

said manors, Cart. Antiq. No. 867, 871, 897, 899, 900—906. See also Cl. 4 Hen. IV. m. 17.

⁵⁹ See Regist. Dec. & Cap. anno 1411, f. 15 b.—18 a. At the time of this grant a reserve was made of a rent-charge, amounting to twenty-four marks per annum, to support the chaplain of John of Gaunt's chantry in St. Paul's cathedral.

⁶⁰ This and the other accounts of lessees are taken from the rent-books belonging to the church of St. Paul's.

⁶¹ See the account of that parish.

Paul's—

Pymmes, which Norden calls "a proper little house of the Right Pymmes. " Hon^{ble} Lord Burghley, lord high treasurer of England⁶²," took its name from the family of Pymme, who were settled at Edmonton in the reign of Edward II.⁶³ It is mentioned among the property of which Robert Earl of Salisbury died seised in 1612⁶⁴. The Cecils had another farm called Pleasantines⁶⁵, which still goes by that name, Pleasantines, and some lands, (parcel of the manor,) formerly the property of William Lord Paget, and granted to Lord Salisbury by King James, anno 1608⁶⁶. Pleasantines has been held with the manor of Deephams ever since Lord Burleigh's death, and is now the property of Mrs. Cock.

Ralph Green, anno 1417, granted to John Wakeringe, keeper of the privy-seal, and others, all the lands in Edmonton which had been given him by Cardinal Beaufort⁶⁷.

Ralph de Hieron and others, in or about the time of Hen. III, gave forty-two acres of land, &c. to the priory of the Holy Trinity in London⁶⁸.

Wier, or Wyer-hall, an ancient mansion in this parish, took its Wyer-hall. name, perhaps, from the family of Wyrehalle, who had property in Edmonton in the reign of Edward III.⁶⁹ About the year 1581 it belonged to Jasper Leeke, Esq. who inherited it from his father. From that family it passed to the Huxleys, to whom it still belongs, being the property of Mrs. Sarah Huxley, under whom it is held on lease by Lewis Leitch, Esq. The house was rebuilt in the year 1611 by George Huxley, Esq. as appears both by the date and initials on the pipes, and the arms of Huxley over a chimney-piece in one

⁶² P. 18.

⁶³ Cart. Ant. pen. D. & Cap. Westm.

⁶⁴ Esch. 12 Jac. pt. 1. No. 223.

⁶⁵ A corruption, perhaps, of Pleslyngton, the name of a family who had considerable

property in Edmonton. See p. 252, note 11.

⁶⁶ Pat. 5 Jac. pt. 17. Dec. 15.

⁶⁷ Cl. 9 Hen. V. m. 24.

⁶⁸ Newcourt's Repertorium, vol. i. p. 599.

⁶⁹ Cart. Ant. pen. Dec. & Cap. Westm.

of the principal rooms. An ancient door-way remains belonging to a former house, of which it is probable that the hall also was a part. It is fitted up with scrolled pannels, among which the rose and pomegranate, the devices of England and Arragon, frequently occur. In this hall are some good family-pictures. In an upper room are the arms of the Merchant-Adventurers, to which company it is most probable Mr. Huxley belonged.

Bush-hill
Park.

Bush-hill Park, the seat of Mrs. Catherine Mellish, relict of the late Joseph Mellish, Esq. was formerly the property of the Sambrooke family, from whom it descended to John Gore, Esq. Mrs. Mellish's father. The park exhibits some very pleasing scenery. It is said to have been originally laid out by Le Nautre. The house commands a good prospect towards Woodford, Chinkford, &c. In the hall is a very curious piece of carving in wood, by the celebrated Grinling Gibbons, representing the stoning of St. Stephen; the architectural parts are particularly fine. It stood for a long time at Gibbons's house at Deptford, where it attracted the notice of his neighbour, the scientific Mr. Evelyn, who was induced, by this favourable specimen of the artist's abilities, to recommend him warmly to the notice of Charles II. ⁶⁰ The carving was afterwards purchased by the Duke of Chandos, and placed at Cannons, whence it was brought to Bush-hill.

Circular en-
trenchment.

* On Bush-hill, adjoining to the seat of Samuel Clayton, Esq. (and inclosing a part of his garden,) are to be seen the remains of a circular entrenchment of considerable dimensions, by some supposed to have been a Roman camp; and by others, a British oppidum ⁷⁰.

New River
aqueduct.

When the water of the New River was brought to London by Sir Hugh Middleton, it was found necessary to adopt some method to

⁶⁰ Anecdotes of Painting, vol. iii. p. 83.

⁷⁰ See Gough's Camden, vol. ii. p. 29.

obviate the inequality of the level at Bush-hill, for which purpose a wooden aqueduct, or open trough, was constructed, six hundred and sixty feet in length. It was supported by arches of various dimensions; the largest, under which ran a stream of water, was fifteen feet high and three feet wide. This arch was rebuilt in 1682, when Henry Earl of Clarendon was Governor of the New River Company. Over the centre was placed 'Sir Hugh Middleton's coat of arms'. The aqueduct was kept in repair till the year 1784, when preparations were made for removing it, under the direction of Mr. Milne, surveyor to the company. For this purpose a new channel was contrived, by raising the ground on the sides, and making secure embankments. The work was completed the next year. The site of the wooden aqueduct lay within the pleasure-grounds of John Blackburn, Esq. to which the new channel is a considerable ornament. Mr. Blackburn's place was the property and residence of Sir Hugh Middleton, who left it to his son Simon. It afterwards belonged to Alderman Bathurst; and before Mr. Blackburn's purchase, had been occupied for more than ninety years by the family of Clark.

In the year 1780, the proprietors of the New River being alarmed by the threats of the rioters, who talked of destroying the wooden aqueduct, application was made to government for the protection of the military; in consequence of which, the 62d regiment of foot was quartered in and about Enfield till the danger was over.

The parish church of Edmonton, which stands near the seven-The church. mile stone on the road to Enfield, is a large structure, consisting of a nave, chancel, and north aisle: at the west end is a square stone tower embattled. The windows of the chancel are gothic. The

²¹ See Gent. Mag. Sept. and Oct. 1784, arch, and an account of the preparations for where are prints of the aqueduct and of this making the new channel.

nave and aisle, which are of brick, were in a great measure rebuilt in 1772.

Monuments.

At the north-east corner of the chancel is an ancient altar-tomb of purbeck marble, richly ornamented with quatrefoils, &c. The arms and brass figures have been torn off⁷². On the north wall is the monument of George Huxley, Esq.⁷³ of Wyer-hall, who died in 1627, and his wife Katherine, (afterwards married to Robert Viscount Kilmorey,) who died in 1629. On the south wall are those of Edward Rogers, Esq.⁷⁴ and his son Richard Rogers, Esq. who both died in 1661; and of Thomas Maule, Esq.⁷⁵ (1714). Within the rails of the altar are the tombs of Hezekiah Myddelton (1688); and Elizabeth, wife of John Lane, merchant (1690), (son and daughter of Simon Myddelton, Esq. of Hackney); and Henry Thompson, Esq. of Haughton-hall, in the county of Salop (1778). In other parts of the chancel, those of Mary, sixth daughter and twelfth child of Hugh Middleton, citizen and goldsmith (16..); Mary, wife of Simon Middleton (1656); Sir Nicholas Butler (1700); Anne, wife of Richard Andrew (1704); Sir Felix Feast, Knt. (1723); Sarah, wife of Charles Molloy, Esq. (1758); and William Yates, Esq. (1787).

In the south-east corner of the nave is a monument with a depressed gothic arch, richly ornamented with foliage, to the memory of John Kirton, Esq. the fourth in descent from Alan Kirton, who died anno 1362. The arms⁷⁶, which are described by Norden, have been almost obliterated by the white-washer. On the same wall are
the

⁷² Perhaps the monument of Sir Thomas Charlton the elder, who died anno 1447. See p. 264.

⁷³ Arms—Erm. on a bend cottised Gul. 3 crescents Or, impaling Vert. on a chev. betw. 3 flags Or, as many trefois slipped Gules, for Robinson. George Huxley married the daughter of John Robinson.

⁷⁴ Arms—Or, a fesse wavy between 3 bucks trippant Sable.

⁷⁵ Arms—Per pale Arg. and Gules, an escutcheon between 8 escallop-shells, all counter-changed.

⁷⁶ A fesse supporting a chevron in chief for Kirton, quartering a fesse between 3 hawks' lures. Some pedigrees of the Kirtons make them

the monuments of John Huxley, Esq. (1661); Anne Huxley (1653); John Dent, Esq.⁷⁷ of Thornbury, in the county of Gloucester, (grandson of George Huxley) (1659); and Elizabeth, wife of John Tatem, Esq.⁷⁸ and daughter of John Huxley (1730). On the north side of the nave are those of Thomas Maynard, citizen of London (1770); and Sarah, wife of Edward Walbancke⁷⁹ (1778). On the floor, the tombs of Edward Nowell, formerly of Merley in the county of Lancaster (1616); Joshua Galliard, Esq. (1700); Mr. John Harris (1730); Sarah, wife of Jonathan Keate, Esq. (1733); Lawrence Parker, Esq. (1749); Mrs. Honor Huxley (1762); and Susanna Margaret, wife of John Oakes Hardy, Esq. captain in the navy (1781). On the wall of the north aisle are the monuments of Jasper Draper, Esq.⁸⁰ (1657); and Elizabeth Warren, daughter of Dr. William Steers (1771). Near the door is a brass plate, with some English verses, to the memory of Rowland Monoux⁸¹ (no date); at the east end are the monuments of Edward Nowell, Esq.⁸² (the date concealed by a gallery), and Francis Chaplin (1720). On the floor, near the door, is the tomb of wife of Sir Hugh Middleton, Bart. (164.). In this aisle are the tombs also of John

them hawks'-hoods; some manacles, and others waterbougts. Kirton impales, per pale a lion rampant for Bellers quartering 1. a bend betw. 6 mullets—Howby. 2. a chevron between 6 spears' heads—Ruskan. John Kirton, whose monument is here described, married Anne, daughter and coheir of Ruskan who married an heir of Bellers, and assumed, it is probable, his wife's arms. Howby is a quartering of Bellers.

⁷⁷ Arms—Sab. a fesse dauncettée Arg. in chief 3 escallop-shells Or, impaling Sab. 3 lozenges between 2 bars gemelles Arg. for Rochdale.

⁷⁸ Arms—Per fesse Arg. and Sab. a pale per fesse counterchanged between 3 martlets Gules, impaling Huxley. These arms are nearly obliterated.

⁷⁹ Arms—Gules, a fesse embattled Arg. in

chief 2 saltiers, and in base a garb, Or, impaling Arg. a cross-engrailed Gules; over all a bend Or.

⁸⁰ Gules, 4 bendlets Or, a chief party per fesse Arg. and Erm. charged in chief with 3 fl. de lis Sable.

⁸¹ Arms—On a chevron betw. 3 oak-leaves, as many bezants, on a chief two anchors, a martlet for difference. On the brass plate are some English verses, nowise remarkable.

⁸² Arms—Arg. 3 covered cups Sab. impaling chequy Or and Az. a fesse Gul. fretty Arg. for Cheney who quarters 1. On an inescutcheon a stag's head caboshed for Chesham. 2. Arg. a fesse between 3 crescents Sable, Lee. Nowell impales also, Sab. 3 lions rampant between 2 cottises Arg. quartering, quarterly 1 and 4 Gul. a lion rampant Or, 2 and 3 Gules, a fret Or.

Asplyn

Asplyn and Godfrey Askew, (a brass plate without date); Nicholas Boone, Esq. and Elizabeth his wife (a brass plate also without date); Thomas Sandiford of the island of Barbadoes (1712); William Gould, Esq. (1733); Mr. Thomas Fossick (1767); Peter Roberts, Esq. (1773); Anne, wife of John Blackburn, Esq. (1786); and Mary, wife of Mr. Joseph Holmes (1787).

Peter Fabell,
the Merry
Devil of Ed-
monton.

Weever mentions the tombs of John Innocent, priest and under-treasurer of England, who died in 1399; John Daniel (1444); and Thomas Charlton, lord of the manor, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Adam Francis, and died 1447²². “There is a fable (says Norden) of one Peter Fabell, that lyeth in this church, who is said to have beguiled the devell by policie for money; but the devell is deceit itselfe, and hardly deceived.”—“Belike (says Weever) he was some ingenious conceited gentleman who did use some sleightie tricks for his own disport. He lived and died in the reign of Hen. VII. says the book of his merry pranks.” The book Weever refers to is a pamphlet, now very scarce, called “The Life and Death of the Merry Devil of Edmonton; with the pleasant Pranks of Smug the Smith, &c.” These pleasant pranks compose the greater part of the book, which informs us, that Peter Fabell was born at Edmonton, and lived and died there in the reign of Hen. VII. He is called “an excellent scholar, and well seene in the arte of magicke²³.” His story was worked up into a play, called also “The Merry Devil of Edmonton²⁴,” which has been falsely attributed to Shakspeare, but is now generally supposed to have been written by Michael Drayton. There are five editions of this play; the first came out in 1608; the scene is laid at Edmonton and Enfield.

Norden

²² Norden mentions the following arms upon this tomb: A chevron between 3 swans for Charlton; and per bend sinister a lion rampant, for Francis.

²³ From a copy in 4to. b. l. 1631, in possession of Geo. Steevens, Esq.

²⁴ This place has furnished the stage with another drama, called “The Witch of Edmonton.”

“The town of Edmonton has lent the stage “A devil and a witch—both in an age,” says the prologue to this play, which is said to be

Norden mentions also a very ancient tomb at Edmonton, with a fair marble, on which was a figure in brass of a man in armour. Weever says, it was thought by some to have been one of the ancient family of Mandeville; by others, one of the Darcy family. It is more probable that it was the tomb of Adam Francis, who purchased the manor, or his nephew Sir Adam; the arms of Francis, impaling another coat, being among those copied from the tomb by Norden". The following verses were remaining in Weever's time :

“ Erth goyth upon erth, as mold upon mold,
 “ Erth goyth upon erth al glysterynge in gold;
 “ As thogh erth to erth ne’r turne shold,
 “ And yet must Erth to erth soner than he wold.”

In the church-yard are the tombs of Anne, wife of Tryce Ham-
 mond (1709); William Wilfon (1725); Rev. William Wash-
 bourne, subdean of St. Paul's, and vicar of Edmonton (1737); Wil-
 liam Richardson, Gent. (1741); John Snee, jun. (1750); Mary,
 relict of Captain Daniel Mocher (1759); Captain John Hunter
 (1760); John Scott, Esq. (1761); John Snee, sen. Esq. (1763);
 Mary, wife of William Wilfon, Esq. (1765); Rev. Francis Cooke,
 vicar (1765); Joseph Caraffa, Gent. (1768); John Rooke, A. B.
 son of Henry Rooke, Esq. (1769); Rev. James Barclay of Baliol-
 college, Oxford (1771); James Ware, schoolmaster (1771); Samuel

Tombs in the
church-yard.

be founded on a known true story, and exhibits various witchcrafts practised upon the neighbours by one Mother Sawyer, whose portrait, with that of her familiar, (a dog called Tom, who is one of the dramatis personæ,) is in the title-page. In the last act, Mrs. Sawyer is led out to execution. The name of Edmonton was made very familiar again a few years ago, by Cowper's humorous story of John Gilpin; a representation of whose equestrian exploits has been put up by the landlord of the Bell-

inn, in front of his house.

" Viz. Per bend sinister, a lion rampant counterchanged, being the arms of Francis impaling a chevron between 3 escallops, on a chief a lion passant.—Norden mentions also, 1. a chevron between 3 crosses patée on a chief, a lion passant; probably the same coat as the last, the escallops, or crosses, having been mistaken in one instance for the other. 2. An inescutcheon within an orle of martlets.

Savage, V. D. M. (1772); Samuel Ellis, Esq. (1772); William Pinckney, A. M. sub-dean of St. Paul's and vicar of Edmonton (1775); Rev. John Lindsay, rector of Waltham-abbey and of Upper Swell in the county of Gloucester (1779); James Vere, Esq. (1779); Edward Yardley, Esq. (1779); Captain Richard Morrison (1780); Mr. Robert Kinningsley (1780); John Harrison, Esq. (1781); Mr. George Stanbridge (1782); Edward Barker, barrister at law (1783); William Worsfold, Esq. (1784); Bartholomew Abell, surgeon and apothecary (1784); Mr. William Cooke (1784); Richard Hufsey, Gent. of the Middle Temple (1785); Mr. James Legrew, (1786); John Theophilus Holbrooke, Esq. of the county of Salop (1789); Mr. John Hammond (1790); Mrs. Judith Le Mefurier (1791); Hannah, wife of the Rev. Isaac Henley (1791); Henry Jones, Esq. (1792); and Susanna, wife of John Milward, Esq. (1792).

Singular epitaph.

There was formerly a singular epitaph⁶⁶ in this church-yard, (on a head-stone now removed,) to the memory of one William Newbury, who died in 1695. He was said to have been a hostler at one of the inns, and to have lost his life in consequence of some improper medicines administered by an ignorant fellow-servant.

Rectory.

The rectory of Edmonton was appropriated, at a very early period, to the monks of Hurley, on whom Geoffrey de Mandeville, Earl of Essex, settled an annual pension of one hundred shillings in lieu of the tithes of Edmonton and Enfield⁶⁷, which he gave to the abbey of Walden, founded by himself anno 1136⁶⁸. By a chronicle of that abbey in the British Museum we find, that Geoffrey, the second Earl, confirmed all his father's grants, but took away a large

⁶⁶ The following copy was taken, some time ago, by Mr. John Adams, master of the charity-school:

" Hic jacet Newberry Will,

" Vitam finivit cum Cochiae Pill;

" Quis administravit? Bellamy Sue;

" Quantum quantitat.? nescio—scisne tu?

" Ne futor ultra crepidam."

⁶⁷ Dugdale's Baronage, vol. i. p. 200.

⁶⁸ Dugdale's Monast. vol. i. p. 459. King Stephen's

large and very excellent field adjoining to the parish-church at Edmonton, and unjustly added it to his own demesnes⁹². After the dissolution of monasteries, the rectory and advowson were granted by Henry VIII. to Thomas Lord Audley⁹³, who surrendered them again to the king, anno 1544⁹⁴. The next year they were granted to the dean and chapter of St. Paul's⁹⁵, in whose possession they still continue.

The rectory of Edmonton was rated at fifty marks, anno 1327⁹⁶. The abbot of Walden's portion was forty shillings, and the vicar's salary one hundred shillings. The parsonage was leased, anno 1641, to Edward Nowell, Esq.⁹⁷; to the family of Thorne, anno 1694 and 1701; to Mrs. Lynch in 1755; and in 1777, to Mrs. Rawling. The lease has since that time gone through several hands, and is now the property of Mr. William Cobbett. The reserved rent is 20l. and two good capons, or five shillings. In 1650 the glebe, with the parsonage-house, &c. was valued at 47l. 6s. 8d. per ann. and the tithes at 200l.⁹⁸

Philip de Waude was presented to the vicarage in 1397, to hold it with all profits and arable lands, and one acre of meadow, as William, the chaplain, had enjoyed it⁹⁹. In 1650 it was presented by the jury to the commissioners appointed to inquire into the state of ecclesiastical benefices, that there was a ruinous house, with five acres of glebe belonging to the vicarage, valued at 6l. per ann.¹⁰⁰ The vicarage in the king's books is rated at 18l.

Stephen's Confirmation, p. 462.—Henry II.'s, p. 463.

⁹⁹ Cotton MSS. Brit. Mus. Vespasian, E. VI. 6.

¹⁰⁰ Pat. 30 Hen. VIII. pt. 5. May 14. Grant of the monastery of Walden, &c.

⁹¹ Record in the Augmentation-office.

⁹² Ibid. and Cart. Ant. pen. D. & Cap. St. Paul.

⁹³ Harl. MSS. Brit. Mus. No. 60.

⁹⁴ Rent-books, St. Paul's.

⁹⁵ Parliamentary Surveys, Lambeth MS. Library.

⁹⁶ Harl. MSS. Brit. Mus. No. 3697. f. 38.

a. Neither of these vicars are mentioned by Newcourt.

⁹⁷ Parliamentary Surveys.

Vicars.

William Muffet was turned out of this benefice for his loyalty during the civil war⁹⁸. Ralph Panne was presented to it by the protector in 1654⁹⁹, and Giles Andrews in 1658¹⁰⁰. Muffet was restored in 1660, and lived till 1679¹⁰¹.

The present vicar (instituted in 1776) is the Rev. Henry Owen, M. D. author of some learned critical and theological works.

Fanelour's
chantry.

Peter Fanelour, (one of the founders of Guildhall chapel,) who died anno 1361, seised of various premises in Edmonton¹⁰², built a chapel adjoining to the parish-church, in which he founded a chantry for two priests, and endowed it with a rent-charge of about twenty marks per ann. to be paid out of certain houses in London. The chantry was called after his name, and the patronage was vested in the vicar¹⁰³. It appears by the chantry-roll at the Augmentation-office, that the Chamber of London were to find a chantry-priest for the church of Edmonton, and to allow him 13l. 6s. 8d. per ann. to pay 13s. 4d. for a lamp, the like sum for an obit, and 6s. 8d. to the vicar. The same record adds, that the chantry-priests had a house in Edmonton, valued at 13s. 4d. per ann.; another which they let at ten shillings; and a few acres of land.

Meeting-
houses.

The Quakers and Presbyterian Dissenters have each a meeting-house in this parish; and there are three for the people called Methodists. The Quakers have a burial ground at Winchmore-hill.

Parish re-
gister.

The register of burials in this parish begins in the year 1557; that of baptisms in 1559. They appear to have been very accurately kept, except during a part of the last century.

⁹⁸ Walker's *Sufferings of the Clergy*, p. 309.

⁹⁹ *Proceedings of Commissioners, &c. during the Interregnum*, Lamb. MS. Library, vol. xxxiii. lib. ii. p. 250.

¹⁰⁰ *Ibid.* vol. xxxv. p. 46.

¹⁰¹ *Newcourt's Repertorium*, vol. i. p. 600.

¹⁰² *Esch.* 34 Edw. III. No. 50.

¹⁰³ *Newcourt*, vol. i. p. 599.

			Average of baptisms.		Average of burials.	
1580—1589	-	-	43 $\frac{2}{3}$	-	49 $\frac{9}{10}$	Comparative state of po- pulation.
1630—1639	-	-	42 $\frac{1}{10}$	-	53 $\frac{1}{10}$	
1680—1689	-	-	69 $\frac{3}{5}$	-	105 $\frac{1}{5}$	
1730—1739 ¹⁰⁴	-	-	81 $\frac{2}{5}$	-	105 $\frac{4}{5}$	
1780—1784	-	-	121 $\frac{3}{5}$	-	130 $\frac{3}{5}$	
1784—1789	-	-	131	-	126	
1790	-	-	136	-	109	
1791	-	-	114	-	129	
1792	-	-	142	-	169	

The increase of population during the last two centuries appears to have been in a proportion of about three to one ; the present number of houses is about 810.

In the year 1603 there were one hundred and forty-five burials at Edmonton ; eighty-five of which were persons who fell victims to the plague. In 1625 there were one hundred and fifty-seven burials, of which fifty-three only are marked *peste*.

Extracts from the Register.

“ Eliz. f. W^m Candish, Arm. baptif. Jul. 5, 1586.” William Cavendish was father of the first Earl of Devonshire of that name. His daughter Elizabeth married Charles Stuart, Earl of Lenox, and was mother of the unfortunate Arabella Stuart ¹⁰⁵.

“ Frances Vere fil. Comitiss Oxfordiæ sepult. Sep. 12, 1587.” A child of Edward Earl of Oxford, who married Lord Burleigh’s daughter. It is probable that she died at Pymmes, her grandfather’s house.

¹⁰⁴ During the last seventy years, the register of baptisms and burials at South-gate chapel, have been kept separately ; they are included in the averages given above, to which they bear the following proportion :

	Baptisms at South-gate.	Burials.
1730—9	20 $\frac{2}{3}$	57 $\frac{1}{2}$
1780—4	25 $\frac{3}{4}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
1784—9	27 $\frac{2}{3}$	12

	Baptisms at South-gate.	Burials.
1790	— 29	— 10
1791	— 24	— 8
1792	— 30	— 12

The present number of houses at South-gate, including Palmer’s-green, is about an hundred and eighty.

¹⁰⁵ Collins’s Peerage, edit. 1756. vol. i. p. 304.

"S^r Philip Matthews, buried Dec. 7, 1680."

"The R^t Honourable Sarah Lady Vicountesse Corbett, of Linf-
lade, was buried June 10, 1682." The daughter of Sir Robert
Monfon, and widow of Sir Vincent Corbett, Bart. She was cre-
ated Viscountess Corbett of *Lynchdale* in the county of Salop, for
life.

Archbishop
Tillotson.

"Nicholas Chambers, serv^t to Dr. John Tillotson, buried Aug^t
"20, 1684." Archbishop Tillotson resided many years at Edmon-
ton, whither he continued occasionally to resort after he was pro-
moted to the see of Canterbury. The house which he occupied is
now in the tenure of Captain Dorrien.

Brook
Taylor.

"Brook, the son of John Taylor, Gent. and Olive ux. was baptised
"Aug^t 24, 1685." Brook Taylor was son of John Taylor, Esq. of
Bifrons-house in Kent, (some time residing at Edmonton,) by Olivia,
daughter of Sir Nicholas Tempest, Bart. He was educated at the
University of Cambridge, where he soon became attached to mathe-
matical and philosophical pursuits, and cultivated a friendship with
Sir Isaac Newton, and the most eminent men in those branches of
science. Dr. Taylor was several years secretary to the Royal So-
ciety, to whose transactions he contributed many ingenious papers.
His principal work was a well-known and learned treatise on Linear
Perspective. He died Dec. 29, 1731, and was buried at St. Anne's,
Soho. His life has been written by his grandson, Sir William
Young, Bart. and is prefixed to a posthumous treatise which has
been lately printed for private circulation, and is accompanied by a
portrait of the author.

Sir Henry
Bathurst.

"S^r Henry Bathurst, Kn^t, buried May 5, 1695." Sir Henry was
descended from Robert Bathurst of Horsmanden in Kent, a brother
of Edward, ancestor to the Right Hon. Earl Bathurst. Sir Henry
died without issue; his father, John Bathurst, Esq. Alderman of
London, who was settled at Edmonton, had a lease of the royalties
of

of that manor from Queen Henrietta Maria in 1663¹⁰⁶. Alderman Bathurst's name is to be found in the list of persons who were to have been made Knights of the Royal Oak by Charles II. if the foundation of that order had taken place¹⁰⁷.

"S^r Charles Lee, Knt. buried Oct. 18, 1700."

"S^r Jeremiah Sambrooke, Knt. buried May 4, 1705."

Sambrooke family.

"S^r Samuel Vanacker Sambrooke, Bart. buried Jan. 4, 1715."

"S^r Jeremy Vanacker Sambrooke, Bart. buried July 13, 1740."

Nicholas Vanacker, Esq. of London, was created a Baronet in the year 1700, with remainder (on failure of male issue from himself and his brother John) to the heirs male of Sir Jeremy Sambrooke, Knt. Sir S. V. Sambrooke succeeded to the title on the death of Sir Nicholas Vanacker. Sir J. V. Sambrooke dying without issue, it went to an uncle, and is now extinct. The Sambrookes lived at Bush-hill, now the seat of Mrs. Mellish, one of the representatives of that family¹⁰⁸.

"Dr. Thomas Gill, buried July 9, 1714." A physician of eminence, of whom there is an engraved portrait. Dr. Gill.

"Elizabeth Harley, Countess Dowager of Oxford and Mortimer, buried June 25, 1737." Widow of the Lord Treasurer. Collins says, that Robert Earl of Oxford married to his second wife *Sarah*, daughter of Thomas Middleton, Esq. and grand-daughter of Sir Hugh Middleton, Bart. Edmondson also calls her Sarah. Countess of Oxford.

"The Right Rev. Father in God Edmund Keen, Bishop of Chester, bachelor, and Mary Andrews of this place, spinster, were married by licence, May 12, 1751."

"S^r Thomas Birch, buried March 22, 1757." One of the Justices of the Common Pleas, to which situation he was promoted in 1746. He received the honour of knighthood on occasion of ac- Sir Thomas Birch.

¹⁰⁶ Court-rolls of the manor.

¹⁰⁸ See p. 260.

¹⁰⁷ Baronetage (1741), vol. v. p. 371.

companying his brethren of the law when they went up in a body to address the late King upon the alarm of an invasion in 1745. Sir Thomas Birch died on the 14th of March 1757, being then the senior judge of the court ¹⁰⁸.

Lake family.

"Sr Atwell Lake, Bart. buried April 28, 1760." He was Governor of the Hudson's-Bay Company. His father, Sir Bibye Lake, was created a Baronet in 1711, being descended from Edward Lake, LL. D. advocate-general for Ireland, who had a patent for the same honour from Charles I. but his descendants had never availed themselves of it till the reign of Queen Anne, when Sir Bibye Lake laid it before the Lord Treasurer, by whom it was mislaid; in consequence of which the Queen granted a new patent ¹⁰⁹. The present Baronet, (son of Sir Atwell,) is Sir James Winter Lake, who has a seat at Edmonton near Tanners-End, called "the Firs."

Charles Molloy.

"July 20, 1767. Charles Molloy buried." Mr. Molloy, a gentleman of good family in Ireland, was born at Dublin, and educated at Trinity-college. He afterwards became a member of the Middle Temple; and was concerned in some periodical works, particularly "Fog's Journal," and "Common Sense." Of the latter, he was the principal author. He is recorded in the Biographia Dramatica as a writer for the stage, having produced two comedies, and a farce called the "Halfpay-Officers," in which Peg Fryer, an actress of Charles II.'s days, appeared, after having left the stage for fifty years, in the character of Lady Richlove, and afterwards danced with wonderful agility.

James Barclay.

"June 20, 1771. James Barclay buried." Son of James Barclay, who was many years curate of Edmonton, and editor of a well-known English dictionary. The son was an ingenious young man, and distinguished himself by an answer to Kenrick's attack

¹⁰⁸ MSS. Collections for a Biography of Lawyers, by Mr. John Rayner, author of Cases

at large concerning Tithes, in 3 vols. 8vo.

¹⁰⁹ Baronetage.

on Johnson's Shakspeare¹¹⁰. He wrote some poems also, which are printed in Pearch's Collection. Mr. Barclay died of a consumption at the age of twenty-four, as appears by the following inscription on his tomb in the church-yard: "Rev^d Jac. Barclay, "A. B. optimæ spei juvenis Coll. Ball. Oxon. haud dudum alumni, "filiique dilectissimi, M. S. hoc monumentum dicârunt mæstissimi "parentes. Dum vixit ille, bonarum literarum scientiâ, morum ele- "gantiâ, rerum hominumque super annos cognitione veræque religi- "onis amore maximè eminuit; easque ob causas optimis doctissimisque "viris semper in deliciis fuit. Acerrimo phthisi morbo novem mensi- "bus confictum, tandem divinæ voluntati piâ mente parens, vitamque "hanc molestam relinquens, in Christo obdormivit 13^o Junii A. D. "1771, annos 24 natus."

"James Vere, buried Sept. 9, 1779." Mr. Vere was author of a ^{James Vere.} book intitled "A Physical and Moral Inquiry into the Causes of "that Internal Restlessness in the Mind of Man which has been "the Complaint of all Ages." He was a worthy charitable man, and a considerable benefactor to the girls' school at Edmonton.

Richard Rogers, citizen of London, anno 1578, left 2l. 12s. ^{Benefactions.} per ann. to buy bread weekly for the poor; 13s. 4d. to be distri- ^{Bread.} buted in money on the first Sunday in August, and 6s. 8d. for a sermon. Richard Rogers, jun. anno 1633, added 1l. 6s. per ann. to the allowance for bread, and 10s. 8d. to the money; both of which to be given to such persons as did not partake of his father's gift. Edward Rogers, anno 1659, added 1l. 6s. per annum for bread; and he and Richard Rogers, jun. gave 3s. 4d. each, in addition to the former 6s. 8d. for a sermon. All these gifts were charged on lands in Edmonton. John Wilde, Gent. anno 1662, gave 2l. per ann. out of a tenement in Edmonton, for bread. Jasper Hallam, anno 1625, 2l. per ann. for the same purpose, charged on lands

¹¹⁰ Boswell's Life of Johnson, 8vo. edit. vol. i. p. 461.

in Edmonton, besides 10s. to the vicar; the same sum for a sermon on Good Friday; and 6s. 8d. to the church-wardens. Mr. John Lewitt, anno 1771, gave 100l. in the 4 per cents.; and Mr. George Stanbridge, anno 1780, 400l. 3 per cent. consol. for bread.

Poor.

Henry Cade, by deed of gift, 1578, gave 6s. 8d. per ann. to the poor, charged on lands in Edmonton. John Wilde gave 4l. per ann. to be distributed among sick families. Mrs. Judith Olstone, anno 1677, gave 4l. per ann. to the poor, charged on lands in Edmonton.

Latimer's-
school, and
other bene-
factions, for
the education
of children.

Edward Latimer, anno 1624, bequeathed a messuage and appurtenances at Edmonton, and lands at Hammermith, for the purpose of clothing and educating eight boys, between the age of seven and twelve. These lands were leased, anno 1648, for seventy years, at the rent of 10l. 13s. 4d.; they now produce about 70l. and the number of boys is increased to twenty-five, who are clothed, and taught writing, reading, and arithmetic. Thomas Style, Esq. anno 1679, left 20l. per ann. to a schoolmaster to instruct twenty boys in grammar and Latin, and 10l. to apprentice two boys each year, at the age of twelve. John Wilde left 4l. per ann. to educate four boys, and 6l. to apprentice two. Mr. Henry Smith, anno 1666, gave 2l. per ann. to teach two boys, which is paid out of premises in Edmonton.

Girls' school.

Mr. George Stanbridge, anno 1780, left the sum of 1000l. 3 per cent. bank-annuities¹¹⁰, to the girls' school, which had been established principally at his instance two years before. James Vere, Esq. gave 300l. to this school. Mr. R. Barnevelt, 200l. The present stock amounts to 2300l. of which sum 1550l. is in the 3 per cents. and 750l. in the 4 per cents. An annual charity sermon is preached for its benefit.

¹¹⁰ It having been found, after Mr. Stanbridge's death, that he had no bank-stock, application was made to the court of Chancery,

who appropriated like sums of money to his several benefactions out of other stock.

Mr.

Mr. John Wilde, above-mentioned, (who died anno 1662) built Alms-houses. three alms-houses near the church-gate, to which he bequeathed 4l. per ann. as an endowment. Thomas Style, Esq. (who died anno 1679) built twelve alms-houses for poor aged persons near the same spot, endowed them with 33l. 16s. per ann., and left 1l. 16l. per ann. for repairs. This endowment, and his other benefactions, were charged upon Deephams-farm. Mr. Lewitt, anno 1771, left 800l. 4 per cent. bank-annuities, to the poor in Style's alms-houses; and Mr. George Stanbridge, 500l. bank-stock, to Style's and Wilde's.

The residue of John Wilde's property, after paying the benefac- Wilde's be-
nefactions. tions already mentioned, and deducting 4l. per ann. to the support of a poor scholar at Cambridge, 2l. to a person for letting the water out of the highways, twenty shillings to the trustees, and 2l. for a dinner, goes by the will of the donor to the repairs of the church.

Felix Clerke, on condition of being permitted to inclose a piece of waste, anno 1654, settled ten shillings per ann. on the poor. By the act for inclosing Enfield-chase, the proprietor of the Old-park is bound to pay the sum of 5l. per ann. for ever to the parish of Edmonton, in consideration of their making and maintaining a road from Fillcap's-gate to Enfield Old-park allotment.

The hamlet of South-gate, in this parish, is situated about three SOUTH-
GATE. miles from the church; it contains (with Palmer's-green,) about one hundred and eighty houses.

Minchenden-house, the seat of the late Duke of Chandos, was Minchenden-
house. built by John Nicholls, Esq. and is situated on or near the site of an ancient mansion called Arnold's, which belonged, in the last century, Arnold's. to John Weld, Esq. ancestor of the Welds of Lulworth-castle, and founder of South-gate chapel, which was consecrated in the year South-gate
chapel. 1615 by Bishop King. The rights of the church of Edmonton

having been strictly preserved by the sentence of consecration; the chapel was appropriated to the use of the inhabitants of the house called Arnold's, and the neighbouring hamlets of South-street (or South-gate) and Bowes. The patronage was vested in John Weld, Esq. his heirs and assigns, who were allowed to nominate a fit person to officiate, with consent of the vicar and the approbation of the bishop, and were to allow him a yearly stipend, not less than 13l. 6s. 8d.¹¹¹ Sir John Weld (as appears by his epitaph in the chapel) gave the sum of 550l. to purchase lands, the produce of which was to be thus distributed: twenty marks to the curate; twenty marks to poor kindred; twelve-pence weekly in bread; ten shillings to the clerk; the remainder to be employed in repairing the chapel, or increasing the salary of the curate, who, in default of applications from poor kindred, was to have the twenty marks also that had been allotted to them. There has been no claim of this kind for several years. The patronage of the chapel has passed through various hands, and is now the property of Elizabeth, relict of Robert Winbolt, Esq. The present curate is the Rev. Thomas Winbolt, M. A.

Endowment.

The original dimensions of the chapel, which is a brick building, were forty-two feet by twenty¹¹². It was enlarged, towards the beginning of the present century, by the addition of a north aisle.

Monument.

On the south wall of the chancel are the monuments of the founder, Sir John Weld, Knt.¹¹³ who died in 1622, and Sir David Hechstetter, Knt.¹¹⁴ who died in 1721. On the south wall of the

¹¹¹ Newcourt's Repertorium, vol. i. p. 600

¹¹² Newcourt.

¹¹³ Arms—Az. a fesse nebuleé between 3 crescents Erm. quartering, 1. Az. 3 lions rampant Or, a chief Arg. for Button als. Grant. 2. Arg. 3 chevrons Sab. each charged with a

besant for Fitzhugh. These arms are nearly obliterated.

¹¹⁴ Arms—Per bend invested Or and Az. for Hechstetter, originally from Germany, impaling Or, a fesse dauncetteé between 3 mullets Az. accompanied with two flanches Ermine.

nave is that of George Hadley, Esq.^{'''} who died anno 1654; and at the west end of the north aisle, a marble tablet to the memory of John Hill Winbolt, Gent. who died in 1790.

In the chapel-yard are the tombs of Thomas Hinton, citizen of London, who died in 1742; the Rev. Thomas Hinton (1755); Mary, relict of Luke Morgan, chaplain (1779); Sir Thomas Harris of Finchley, Knt. (1782); his widow, daughter of Sir Thomas Hare, Bart. (1791); and Samuel Purlewent, Esq. (1792).

^{'''} Arms—(almost obliterated). The field is gules, and I suppose the coat to have been Gul. a chevron between 3 falcons Arg. the arms of Hadley of Hertfordshire, impaling party per fesse a pale counterchanged 3 lions' heads erased Gul. between 3 fountains proper,

for White of London (his first wife); impaling also, Party per fesse Or. and Arg. an anchor erect in pale Sab. for Harrison of London, (originally from the duchy of Brunswick,) the name of his second wife.

E N F I E L D.

Name.

NORDEN says, that the ancient name of this place was Enfen, or Infen, so called from the fens with which it abounded¹. I have not met with any authority to support this assertion. Doomsday book calls it Enefeldc. The variations in subsequent records are very trifling—Enfeld, Enefield, and Enfield.

Market and fairs.

Edward I. by his charter, bearing date 1304, granted a licence to Humphrey de Bohun and his wife, (Elizabeth Countess of Holland, the King's daughter,) and their heirs, to hold a weekly market (on Mondays) at Enfield; and two annual fairs, one on St. Andrew's day, the vigil, and the day following; the other for three days also, at the Assumption of the Virgin Mary². James I. granted a weekly market at Enfield, (on Saturdays,) the profits of which were appropriated to the poor of the town. His charter gives the trustees power to build a market-house. The market has been discontinued several years. Two fairs are still held annually; one on St. Andrew's-day, the other on the 23d of September.

Privileges and exemptions.

King Richard II. granted the inhabitants of Enfield an exemption from toll, and various privileges, which have been confirmed by Henry IV. Henry VI. Edward IV. Queen Elizabeth, James I. the late King, and his present Majesty. An exemption from toll at Ware-bridge was granted by Elizabeth, Queen of Edward IV. These

¹ Spec. Brit. p. 19.² Cart. 31 Edw. I. No. 33.

several

several charters and confirmations are preserved among the parish records.

The town of Enfield is situated about ten miles north of London, and lies within the hundred of Edmonton. The parish is bounded by Edmonton, East Barnet, Hadley, South Mims, Northaw, and Cheshunt; and by the River Lea, which separates it from Waltham-abbey in Essex. It contains about 6430 acres of land, exclusive of the Chase; of these about 800 are marsh, 2750 common-field, about 1640 inclosed arable, and about 1240 inclosed pasture. The soil, except on the marsh, is, for the most part, a good loam. The quota paid to the land-tax by this parish is 1292l. 14s. 2d. which, in the year 1793, was at the rate of 2s. 11d. in the pound.

Situation and boundaries.

Extent, soil, &c.

Land-tax.

The parish is divided into three districts, each of which has its separate church-warden and overseer, viz. the town-quarter, containing the town, Baker-street, Forty-hill, Clay-hill, the houses on the Chase-side, &c.; Green-street quarter, containing Green-street, Ponders-end, South-street, Enfield-highway, Enfield-wash, and Tuckey-street; and Bull's-cross quarter, containing Bull's-cross, Bullmore-lane, and White-webbs.

This place gives the title of Baron to the Earl of Rochford, whose ancestor, the first Earl, married Joan, daughter of Sir Henry Wroth of Durants³, and was created Baron of Enfield, &c. by King William in 1695.

Title of baron.

On the 3d of September 1657, a dreadful fire broke out at Enfield, which consumed several houses; the sufferers had letters-patent for a brief⁴.

Dreadful fire.

Fuller mentions Enfield as being famous for the tanning of hides⁵; there is now one large tan-yard there, belonging to Mr. Vaughan,

Manufac-
tures.

³ See Collins's Peerage, vol. iii.

⁵ Fuller's Worthies, Middlesex.

⁴ Mercurius Politicus, Mar. 11—18, 1658.

which

which is the only manufacture in the parish, except that of marbled-paper, carried on by Mr. Robert Laremuth.

Manor.

In the reign of Edward the Confessor the manor of Enfield belonged to Asgar, master of the horse. When the survey of Doomf-day was taken, it was the property of Geoffrey de Magnaville, or Mandeville, a powerful Norman, who had accompanied King William to England. From his family it descended to Humphrey de Bohun, Earl of Hereford, whose mother Maud, was daughter, and eventually heir of Geoffrey de Mandeville, alias Fitzpiers, Earl of Essex, who died anno 1213^o. The last Earl of Hereford, of the Bohun family, died in 1371. Eleanor Duchess of Gloucester, his daughter and coheir, died seised of this manor in 1399⁷; when (notwithstanding she left a daughter and heir, Anne, married to two successive Earls of Stafford) it was inherited by her sister Mary, wife of Henry Duke of Lancaster, afterwards King Henry IV.⁸ The manor being thus vested in the crown, was annexed to the duchy of Lancaster. King Richard III. in the year 1483, granted it to the Duke of Buckingham⁹; but it reverted to the crown the next year by the Duke's attainder. The manor still continues to be parcel of the duchy of Lancaster, though the manor-house and demesne lands have long since been granted away. The manor was leased to Lady Bridget Winkfield in the reign of Henry VIII.¹⁰ Edward VI.

⁶ Dugdale's Baronage, vol. i. p. 180, and 705. This Geoffrey was son of Geoffrey Fitzpiers, Lord Chief Justice of England, who marrying the daughter and heir of William de Mandeville, Earl of Essex, succeeded to the title, and gave his sons the name of Mandeville. Humphrey de Bohun, the third in descent from Humphrey who married Maud Mandeville, died seised of the manor of Enfield 27 Edw. I. See Esch. No. 142. Humphrey Earl of Hereford, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Edward I. granted the manor to the King, who granted it again to the

Earl and his heirs by the said Elizabeth, with remainder to himself. Dugdale, vol. i. p. 183. John de Bohun was seised of the manor 10 Edw. III. See Esch. No. 62. Humphrey de Bohun died seised of it 37 Edw. III. See Esch. No. 10. Humphrey the last Earl died seised of it 46 Edw. III. See Esch. No. 10.

⁷ Esch. 1 Hen. IV. No. 50.

⁸ Dugdale's Baronage, vol. i. p. 187.

⁹ Grants by Ric. III. Harl. MSS. Brit. Mus. No. 433, p. 108.

¹⁰ Records in the office of the duchy of Lancaster.

granted

granted it for life to the Princess Elizabeth, afterwards Queen ". It is now held on lease by the Chandos family ".

The survey of Domesday-book informs us, that the manor of Enfield was taxed, in the time of William the Conqueror, at thirty hides. The land was twenty-four carucates. In demesne were fourteen hides ; and the lord had four ploughs. The villeins employed sixteen ploughs. One villein held a hide ; three others half a hide each ; the parish-priest, a virgate ; seventeen villeins, a virgate each ; thirty-six others, half a virgate each ; twenty bordars held jointly a hide and a virgate ; seven cottars held twenty-three acres ; and five others, seven acres. There were eighteen other cottars, and six slaves ; a mill, which produced ten shillings per annum rent ; the fish-ponds, eight shillings. There was meadow sufficient for twenty-four plough-lands ; and moreover, twenty-five shillings rent ; pasture for the cattle of the town, and pannage for two thousand hogs. The profits of the woods and pasture, forty-three shillings. There was a park also. The manor was valued at 50*l.* in the time of Edward the Confessor, and bore the same value when the survey was taken. Within the manor were five sokemen, who held six hides, which they had the power of aliening without the licence of the lord paramount. In the year 1303 this manor was valued at 34*l.* 3*s.* 1*d.* " In a record of the year 1337, its extent and value is thus described : A capital messuage, valued at 13*s.* 4*d.* ; a garden of herbs, five shillings ; the fruit, twenty-pence ; a dove-house, five shillings ; four hundred and twenty acres of arable in demesne, worth sixpence an acre ; sixty-three of meadow, 'worth three shillings ; and thirty-nine other acres of meadow, one shilling only ; twenty-four acres of

Surveys and valuations of the manor.

" Pat. 5 Edw. VI. pt. 3. Ap. 24.

" The lease under which it is now held was granted to the late Duke of Chandos in the year 1778. The courts, notwithstanding this grant, are held in the King's name, the lessee

being, in the preamble of the court-rolls, called Chief Steward, to which office, I suppose, the manorial profits have been always annexed. See a list of the chief stewards, p. 288.

" Esch. 30 Edw. I. No. 58.

pasture, at three shillings; a park called the Frith, whence twenty acres of underwood, worth three shillings an acre, might be sold annually; another called the Great-park, in which was common pasture, and no underwood; the pannage, worth fifty shillings per annum. There were fish-ponds also, whence fish might be sold every seventh year to the amount of fifteen marks¹⁴. In a subsequent record, anno 1364, only three hundred acres of arable are mentioned among the demesne lands¹⁵.

Manor-house.

Site of a moated-house, called Oldbury.

A vague and unsupported tradition¹⁶ asserts, that the ancient manor-house, in the time of the Mandevilles, was situated upon the chase not far from the West-lodge, where is still a moat called Camlet-moat. In the year 1347 Humphry de Bohun, Earl of Hereford, had the King's licence to fortify and embattle his manor-house at Enfield¹⁷. In a meadow called Oldbury, nearly half a mile to the east of the church, and a small distance (on the right hand) from a road called Potter's-lane, leading to Ponders-end, is the site of an ancient mansion, surrounded by a wide and deep moat with high embankments; the external dimensions of the moat are about one hundred and sixty yards by one hundred and thirty-five; on the north side it is about thirty-two yards in width. The dimensions of the internal parallelogram are about ninety-six yards by forty; at the north-west corner is an eminence which appears like the keep of a castle. I think it not improbable, that this moated place, (which was included among some demesne lands alienated in the last cen-

¹⁴ Esch. 10 Edw. III. No. 62.

¹⁵ Esch. 37 Edw. III. No. 10.

¹⁶ Camden mentions it merely as a tradition; and there are very strong reasons for supposing it ill-grounded. William de Mandeville, Earl of Essex, granted to the priory of St John of Jerusalem, five bucks and five does annually out of the chase, (described as *parcus extrinsecus*, or the *outer-park*,) and the *home-park*, or *parcus intrinsecus*. See Cl. 18 Edw. II.

m. 34. Camlet-moat may have been formerly the site of the principal lodge, and the residence of the chief forester.

¹⁷ Dugdale's Baronage, vol. i. p. 184; and MSS. Brit. Mus. Ayscough's Cat. No. 4586. The words of the grant are, "mansum manerii de Enesfelde muro et petrâ et calce firmate et kernellare;" dated at Guildford Dec. 22, 21 Edw. III.

tury,)

tury,) might have been the site of Humphry de Bohun's castle, and that when the manerial residence was removed, it acquired the name of Oldbury. The site of the manor of Enfield was leased, anno 1526, to Roger Barker¹⁸; and a short time afterwards to John Taylor¹⁹. The lease seems to have reverted to the crown about the latter end of Henry VIII.'s reign, and the house to have been in the King's own hands. In the year 1543, "on new-year's day, the noble Scottish prisoners departed from London towards Scotland, and roade to Enfield to see the Prince, and dined there that day, greatly rejoicing, as by their words and countenance it seemed, to beholde so proper and towardly an Ympe²⁰." At the time of Henry's death, the Princess Elizabeth was residing at Enfield, and her brother at Hertford, whence he was brought the next day to Enfield. There he was first acquainted with the King's death, and there he kept his court till the last day of June, when he removed to London²¹.

Humphry de Bohun's castle.

Visit of the Scottish prisoners to Edward Prince of Wales.

Manor-house fitted up for the Princess Elizabeth.

Description of its present state.

It appears that the manor-house underwent very considerable repairs, or perhaps was wholly rebuilt in the reign of Edward VI. and most probably upon occasion of the manor being granted to the Princess Elizabeth. Notwithstanding the great alteration which this house has lately undergone, one of the rooms still remains in its original state, with oak pannels and a richly-ornamented ceiling. The chimney-piece is supported by columns of the Ionic and Corinthian

¹⁸ Records in the office of the duchy of Lancaster.

¹⁹ Ibid.

²⁰ Holinshed's Chron. vol. iii. p. 1589. It is not improbable (notwithstanding I have supposed above that the Prince's residence was at the manor-house) that he might have been placed at Elfyngc-hall, which was then in the hands of the crown, and have been residing there at the time of King Henry's death. See

the account of Elfyngc-hall, p. 297. In this case, it is probable that the manor-house was not in the immediate occupation of the royal family, till it was either rebuilt, or fitted up for the Princess's reception, anno 5 Edw. VI. the year immediately preceding which the custody of Elfyngc-hall had been granted to Sir Thomas Wroth by Pat. 4 Edw. VI. pt. 6. Mar. 10.

²¹ Bishop of Hereford's Annals of England, p. 211.

Residence of
the Princess
Elizabeth at
Enfield.

She keeps her
court there
when Queen.

Visits El-
fyng-hall
anno 1596.

Tenants of
the manor-
house.

order, and decorated with the cognizances of the rose and portcullis, and the arms of France and England quartered, with the garter and the royal supporters, a lion and a gryphon. Underneath is this motto : SOLA SALUS SERVIRE DEO, SUNT CÆTERA FRAUDES. In the same room is preserved part of another chimney-piece, removed from one of the upper apartments, with nearly the same ornaments; and the following motto : UT ROS SUPER HERBAM, EST BENEVOLENTIA REGIS, alluding, it is probable, to the royal grant. Among the collection of royal letters in the British Museum²², is one in Latin from the Princess Elizabeth, dated Enfield; and in the Bodleian library there is preserved a MS. copy of a sermon, translated by the Princess, from the Italian of Occhini. It is written on vellum, with her own hand, and was sent as a new-year's gift to her brother, King Edward. The dedication is dated Enfield, Dec. 30; the year is not mentioned. When the Princess Elizabeth became Queen, she frequently visited Enfield, and kept her court there in the early part of her reign²³. Robert Carey, Earl of Monmouth, speaking of events which happened anno 1596, says, the Queen came to dinner to Enfield-house, and had toils set up in the park, to shoot at bucks after dinner²⁴. The park here meant was undoubtedly the New-park, and the house Elfyng-hall, otherwise called Enfield-house, which was then in the hands of the crown²⁵; whereas it appears, that the Queen had leased the manor-house, anno 1582, to Henry Myddlemore, Esq. for fifty-one years²⁶, and that it did not

²² Harl. MSS. No. 6986, p. 14. Dated Feb. 14 (the year not mentioned).

²³ The Queen was at Enfield from Sept. 8 to Sept. 22, 1561. Strype's Annals of the Reformation, vol. i. p. 270. From July 25 to July 30, 1564; Burleigh Papers, vol. ii. p. 765. The court was there again July 25, 1568. Letter from Sir William Cecil, in the Cabala, p. 130.

²⁴ Memoirs of Carey, Earl of Monmouth, p. 101.

²⁵ See p. 297.

²⁶ Records in the office of the duchy of Lancaster. This lease expired about two years after Sir Nicholas Raynton's purchase; the indenture between Ditchfield and Raynton, anno 1631, describes the premises as in the tenure of the Myddlemores or their assigns.

revert to the crown during her reign. This will account for Camden and Norden saying, that the Queen's palace at Enfield was built by an Earl of Worcester. From 1600 to 1623 the manor-house seems to have been in the tenure of Lord William Howard²⁷. Charles I. anno 1629, granted in fee the reversion both of the house and demesne lands, after the expiration of Myddlemore's lease, to Edward Ditchfield and others, trustees for the city of London²⁸, who conveyed the whole soon afterwards to Sir Nicholas Raynton, Knt.²⁹ Sir Nicholas let the house to Sir Thomas Trevor, one of the Barons of the Exchequer, in whose tenure it appears to have been from the year 1635 till his death³⁰, which happened in 1656³¹. About the year 1670 it was taken by Mr. Robert Uvedale, (afterwards LL. D.) master of the grammar-school³², who being much attached to the study of botany³³, had a very curious garden there, and planted, among other trees, a cedar of Libanus, now one of the finest in the kingdom, and measuring, at three feet from the ground, twelve feet in girth³⁴. The manor-house, with the demesne lands, descended

Lord William Howard.

Sir Thomas Trevor.

Dr. Uvedale

Remarkable cedar.

²⁷ Lord William Howard is the principal person assessed to the parish rates in Enfield-town quarter during that period. He might have rented the house of the Myddlemores or their assigns.

²⁸ Pat. 4 Car. pt. 35. June 14.

²⁹ Cl. 6 Car. pt. 31. No. 23.

³⁰ It is said to have been in his tenure at the time of the survey of the manor, anno 1635. In the year 1641 he was created a Baronet, being then described of Enfield. In 1654 his name appears assessed to the poors' rates; and in 1655 a servant of Baron Trevor's appears to have been buried at Enfield.

³¹ Smith's Obituary, No. 886. Ayscough's Cat. Brit. Mus.

³² In a dispute between Uvedale and some of the parishioners of Enfield, it was made a matter of accusation against him, that he had ne-

glected the children of the free-school, and deserted the school-house, having taken a large mansion to accommodate his numerous boarders. These proceedings bear date 1676. Uvedale got the better of his opponents, and was honourably reinstated in the school from which he had been ejected by some of the seoffees. One of his opponents, in his allegation, charges him with having obtained from the Lord Chamberlain, an appointment as an actor and comedian at the theatre-royal, to protect him (as being one of his Majesty's servants) from the execution of a bond which had been sued out against him.

³³ A plant was called Uvedalia out of compliment to him. Pulteney's Anecdotes of Botany, vol. ii. p. 30.

³⁴ This measurement was taken in October 1793. The dimensions of this tree are given thus,

scended from Sir Nicholas Raynton, by intermarriages, to the late Eliab Breton, Esq. after whose death (his estates having been sold in lots by public auction) the house was purchased by Mr. Thomas Callaway, steward of Guy's-hospital. It has been, in a great measure, new-built, and has been divided into tenements; the part which contains the old room, is in the occupation of Mrs. Perry. The annexed view was taken in the month of July 1793, since which time, the side of the house there shown, (being the only part which then remained in its original state,) has been new-fronted.

Enfield-chase.

Enfield-chase is mentioned by that name in a record of the reign of Edward II.²⁴ before which time it was generally called the Great-park, and *parcus extrinsecus*, or the Outer-park. The chase having been seized as crown-land after the death of Charles I. it was surveyed by order of the house of commons in the year 1650, when its extent was reported to be 7904 acres, and its value 4742l. 8s. per annum. The deer were valued at 150l.; the oak-timber, exclusive of 2500 trees marked for the use of the navy, at 2100l.; the horn-beam and other wood, at 12,100l.²⁵ In the month of November 1652, it was resolved, that Enfield-chase should be sold for ready money²⁶, pursuant to which resolution it was divided into parcels, which were sold to various purchasers. A considerable part of it was inclosed, and several houses built. This excited great disturbances, and a body of men, claiming right of common, assembled in the month of July 1659, threatening to pull down the houses, and destroy the inclosures. Four files of soldiers having been sent against them, were so far from being able to suppress them, that the insur-

Divided and sold in lots, anno 1652.

Disturbances which happened in consequence.

thus, in a letter from Sir John Callum concerning the growth of cedars in England, dated 1779: Height, 45 feet 9 inches, eight feet having been broke off by a high wind; girth at the top, 3 feet 7 inches; second girth, 7 feet 9 inches; third girth, 10 feet; fourth girth, (I suppose near the ground,) 14 feet 6 inches.

These dimensions were taken by Mr. Liley, a school-master at Enfield, at the desire of Mr. Gough. See Gent. Mag. 1779, p. 138, 139.

²⁴ Cl. 19 Edw. II. m. 16.

²⁵ Records in the Augmentation-office.

²⁶ Perfect Passages, Nov. 26, 1652.

gents



United Mission House,

gents seized nine men and took them before a justice of peace, who committed them to Newgate³⁷. In consequence of these proceedings, two petitions were presented to the house, one from the officers of the army, and others who had purchased lands on the chase; the other from the inhabitants of Enfield, Edmonton, &c. who claimed right of common there. Both petitions were referred to a committee, whose resolutions were ordered to be read in the parish-church of Enfield the next Lord's-day³⁸. On the 18th of July the soldiers were ordered to remain prisoners in the custody of the marshal of the army, and the riots being likely to continue, the sheriffs of Middlesex were ordered to suppress them with the assistance of the military³⁹. The survey of the manor of Enfield, taken in 1686⁴⁰, says, that on a former perambulation, the chase had been found to contain 7600 acres, of which 500 had been since inclosed in Theobald's-park. In the year 1777 an act of parliament passed for dividing Enfield-chase, and assigning allotments to such parishes and individuals as claimed a right of common⁴¹. Upon this occasion, an accurate survey was made by Mr. Richardson, and it was found that, including the roads, lodges, and incroachments, the chase contained 8349A. 1R. 30P. which were thus allotted :

Surveys and extent of the chase.

The chase divided by act of parliament.

State of the allotments.

	Acres.	Roods.	Perches.
To the King - - - -	3218	2	20
To the lodges - - - -	313	0	3
To be enfranchised - - -	6	2	1
To the tithe owners - - -	519	0	32
To the manor of Oldfold - -	36	3	24
To the proprietor of the Old-park -	30	0	15

³⁷ Merc. Polit. July 7—14, 1659.

³⁸ Pub. Intelligencer, July 11—18.

³⁹ Ibid. July 18—25.

⁴⁰ In the office of the duchy of Lancaster.

⁴¹ The common rights, as defined in the

survey of 1650, were herbage, mastage for swine, green boughs to garnish houses, thorns for fences, and crabs and acorns gathered under the trees.

To

		Acres.	Roods.	Perches.
To the parish of South-Mims	-	1026	0	3
To the parish of Hadley	- -	240	0	0
To the parish of Edmonton	-	1231	2	6
To the parish of Enfield	- -	1732	2	6

The allotments to Hadley, South-Mims, (to which the manor of Oldfold belongs,) and Edmonton, are annexed by the act to those parishes, which leaves 5824 acres in the parish of Enfield, and makes the whole extent of the parish to be about 12,250 acres.

Soil and improvement of the chase.

The first attempts to improve the chase, after it had been divided by act of parliament, as before mentioned, were in general unsuccessful; and it was not till within the last four or five years that any great progress was made in its cultivation. The obstacles, at first, were the difficulty of clearing away the wood, which at the time of the inclosure, bore (the oak excepted) a very low price; and the poverty of the soil, which was for the most part a thin gravel intermixed with clay. The methods made use of to enrich it, have been draining, paring and burning, and manuring with marle, which, within a few years, has been found in great abundance, and of a very fine quality, upon the chase. The use of this manure has been attended with surprising success⁴².

Rangers, foresters, &c.

The joint offices of ranger, forester, keeper of the lodges, master of the game, and chief steward of the manor, having been vested, successively, in the persons of John Dudley Earl of Warwick, Sir Thomas Wroth, John Astley, Esq. Robert Lord Cecil, William Earl of Salisbury, Charles Viscount Cranbourne, Charles Lord Gerard of Brandon, George Villiers (the younger) Duke of Buckingham, the Right Hon. Henry Coventry, and Adam Loftus Vis-

⁴² The above brief account of the soil, and its improvements, is taken from remarks and observations communicated to the Board of

Agriculture by Thomas James, Esq. of North-lodge on the chase, being the result of various experiments tried by himself.

count Lisburne, were granted, anno 1694, for fifty-six years, to Sir Robert Howard ⁴³, who, the same year, assigned all his right in the grant to Sir William Scawen of Carlhalton. In the year 1714 James Brydges, Esq. afterwards Duke of Chandos, purchased the above-mentioned offices for the unexpired term, and they are now, under a renewed grant, vested in the Chandos family.

When the chase was sold by parliament, during the interregnum, the sum of 1052l. 1s. 8d. was ordered to be paid to the Earl of Salisbury, who then held the offices above mentioned, for his interest therein, and in the custody of the parks *.

Upon the chase are three lodges, distinguished by the names of Lodges. the East-bailey, the West-bailey, and the South-bailey. In the survey of 1650, the two former are called Potter's and Dighton's lodges, from the names of the under-keepers by whom they had been inhabited in 1635; the other was called Norris-lodge, I suppose from a similar reason. Potter's-lodge was a brick building covered with tiles, occasionally used by King Charles as a hunting-seat, as appears from the survey, which describes the King's lodging-
King Charles's hunting-seat.

⁴³ Recited in a deed of conveyance from Sir William Scawen to James Brydges; obligingly communicated by James Graham, Esq. deputy steward of the manor. The purchase-money was 1245l. It appears, that in 1694, the offices of chief-steward, &c. were vested in Matthew Johnson and Edward Allen, as trustees for Sir Basil Firebrace, whose name appears as chief steward in the preamble to the court-rolls in 1705; after which Henry Firebrace, D. D. and Charles Firebrace, Esq. occur, for some years, as holding that office; yet it was granted, with the other offices mentioned above, to Sir Robert Howard, assigned by him to Scawen, and by the latter to Brydges, without any mention of the name of Firebrace. James Brydges first occurs as chief steward in the court-rolls in the year 1728.

* See Journals of the House of Commons; his claims were allowed as follows, Dec. 25, 1651:

	l.	s.	d.		l.	s.	d.
Fee as bailiff and steward of the manor	7	6	8	— at 9 years purchase	66	0	0
Again—Fee as steward and bailiff	5	6	8	— at 8 years purchase	42	13	4
Fee as keeper of Enfield-park	6	1	8	— at 8 years purchase	48	13	4
Other profits	60	0	0	{ at 8 years purchase, deducting 360l. for re- pair of the Lodge, &c. }	120	0	0
Again—Fee as keeper of Enfield-park, and other profits	36	1	8	— at 9 years purchase	324	15	0
Herbage and pannage	50	0	0	— at 9 years purchase	450	0	0

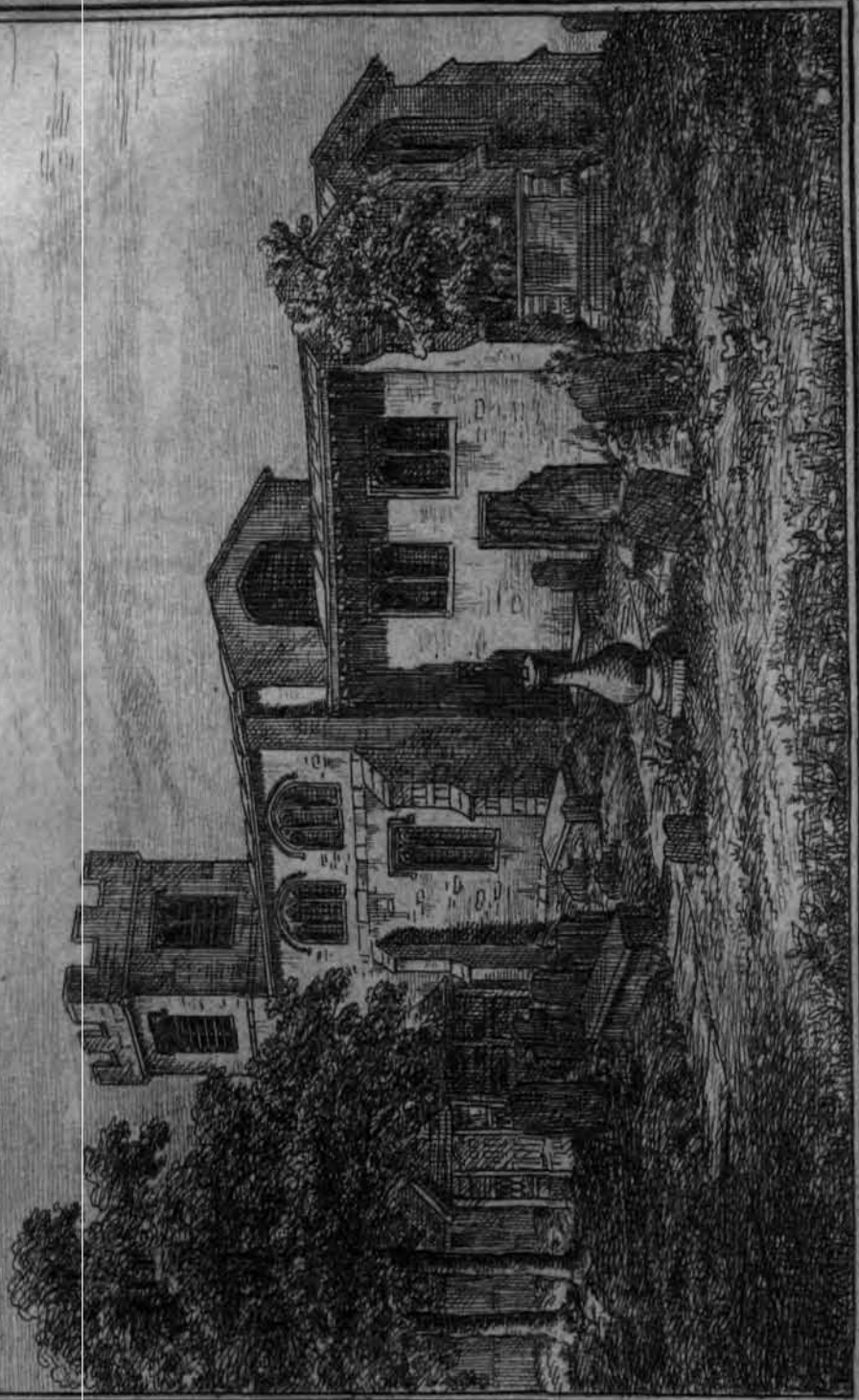
chamber. Norris-lodge was sold, soon after the survey was taken, to Arthur Evelyn; Dighton's-lodge to Charles Whitehead; and Potter's-lodge to John Nelthorpe. The Right Hon. Henry Coventry, who was secretary of state to Charles II. being in possession of the offices above-mentioned, kept the West-bailey lodge in his own hands; and having retired from public business in 1680, resided there several years⁴⁴. In 1676 he assigned the lease of the South-bailey lodge to Joshua Galliard, Esq. who made it over in 1697, to Sir Henry Bellafys. In 1699 Sir Henry procured a long lease from the crown, which was assigned to Charles Firebrace, Esq. anno 1702⁴⁵. The lease of the East-bailey lodge was assigned by Mr. Coventry to Sir James Parsons; by him to James Whitchurch; and by the latter, anno 1685, to Henry Cornwall, Esq. Mr. Cornwall, in 1693, made it over to Christopher Lister, Esq. who the next year procured a long lease from the crown⁴⁶. All these leases afterwards came into the possession of the Chandos family, to whom they still belong; and the lodges have been let by them to under-tenants. The South-bailey lodge was for some years the occasional residence of the Right Hon. William Pitt, (afterwards Earl of Chatham,) by whom the pleasure-grounds were laid out at a considerable expence. It was afterwards for several years in the tenure of Fane William Sharpe, Esq. and is now occupied by Thomas Skinner, Esq. Alderman of London. The East-bailey, with an adjoining house called the White-lodge, or New East-bailey, was for some time in the occupation of Alexander Wedderburne, Esq. now Lord Loughborough and Lord High Chancellor; both these and the West-bailey lodge are at present unoccupied. In the survey of 1686, the inclosure annexed to the East-bailey lodge is stated at thirty-eight acres; that belonging

⁴⁴ Ant. Wood's Athen. Oxon. vol. i. Fasti.

⁴⁵ Abstracts of Assignments, &c. among the

late Duke of Chandos's papers, communicated by James Graham, Esq.

⁴⁶ Ibid.



Finchley Church.

to the South-lodge at sixty-five; and that belonging to the West-lodge at eighty-eight. Upon the division of the chafe in 1777, three hundred and thirteen acres were allotted to the lodges collectively.

Sir Richard Jebb, the late celebrated physician, having procured a lease from the crown of a piece of land, containing about two hundred acres, on Enfield-chafe, furrounded it with a pale, stocked it with deer, and built a villa after the Italian model, which he called Trent-place. After Sir Richard Jebb's death the lease of these premises was sold to Lord Cholmondeley, and is now the property of John Wigston, Esq. Camlet-moat, before-mentioned, is within these premises.

Trent-place,
late Sir Richard Jebb's.

The Old-park⁴⁷, in the early surveys of the manor, is sometimes called the *Frith*, and sometimes *parcus intrinsecus*, or the home-park, to distinguish it from the chafe, which was called *parcus extrinsecus*, and sometimes the great-park. The Old-park, in the survey of 1650, is said to contain five hundred and fifty-three acres, valued at 311l. 10s. per annum; a hundred acres of the best land being valued at seventeen shillings per acre. Seventy-four acres of this park lay within the parish of Edmonton. The lodge occupied by Mr. Crosby, was valued at 8l. per annum; the oaks at 1246l.; the hornbeam and other trees at 508l. 19s. 6d.; three hundred and ninety-seven trees were marked for the navy. The park was tithe-free. The Earl of Salisbury was master of the game. This park, with the hop-garden, was granted to George Duke of Albemarle in 1668⁴⁸. After the death of Christopher, the second Duke, it escheated to the crown, and was granted by King William in the first year of his reign, (having been before that time disparked, and con-

The Old-park.

⁴⁷ Called the Old-park in contradistinction to the Little-park, or New-park, near White-
webbs. See p. 297.

⁴⁸ Record in the office of the duchy of Lancaster.

verted into meadow and tillage⁴⁸.) to the Earl of Portland⁴⁹. It is now the property of Samuel Clayton, Esq.

Manor of
Worcesters,
formerly
Wroth's-
place.

John de Enefelde, in the year 1350, died seised of a manor in this parish⁵⁰. His widow, Margaret, married John Wroth, to whom, anno 1374, Francis de Enefelde, son and heir of John, sold the manor⁵¹. John Wroth's great-grandson of the same name, and son of Sir John Wroth, died anno 1412, seised of this manor, then called Wroth's-place⁵². His widow, who afterwards married Sir Hugh Halsham, held a third of it in dower at the time of her death, which happened anno 1423⁵³. John Wroth left issue a son, who died in his infancy; and one daughter, Elizabeth, who married Sir William Palton, and died anno 1413, without issue⁵⁴; when two-thirds of the manor were inherited by her cousin, Sir John Tiptoft, being the son of her great-aunt Agnes, by Sir Pain Tiptoft. John Tiptoft,

⁴⁸ See the survey of the manor, anno 1686.

⁴⁹ Record in the office of the duchy of Lancaster.

⁵⁰ Esch. 23 Edw. III. pt. 1. No. 46.

⁵¹ Cl. 47 Edw. III. m. 33. d. by which Francis de Enefelde quits claim to John Wroth, sen. and Margaret his wife, mother to the said Francis, all his right in three messuages, two carucates of land, ninety acres of meadow, twenty of pasture, forty of wood, and 28 l. rents of assize, in Enfield and Edmonton. John Wroth, jun. is one of the witnesses, and Richard Mandeville (descended, perhaps, from an illegitimate branch of the Mandevilles, Earls of Essex,) another. John Wroth, jun. who died anno 1398, (See Esch. 20 Ric. II. No. 53.) was seised of a small estate in Enfield, consisting (as it appears by the inquisition taken after his death) only of thirty-two acres of land, two of meadow, and sixty-six shillings rents of assize, which was inherited by Sir John Wroth, (his eldest son by his first wife,) who died anno 1408. (See Esch. 8 Hen. IV. No. 23.) John Wroth, father of Sir John, married to his second wife Maud, daughter and heiress of Tho.

Durant, from whom the manor of Durant's was inherited by William Wroth, her eldest son. See p. 299. John Wroth occurs as Lord Mayor of London in 1360. Judging by the date, he might have been John Wroth, sen. (collector of the customs in the port of London,) who purchased of Francis de Enefelde, but the arms do not correspond. See the arms of Lord Mayors in the Heralds' college.

⁵² Esch. 13 Hen. IV. No. 25. The manor of Wroth's-place then consisted of a capital messuage; one hundred and seventy-five acres and an half of arable land, valued at two-pence an acre; seventy of meadow, at twenty-pence; twenty of pasture, at eight-pence; eighteen acres of wood; and 16 l. 0 s. 9 d. rents of assize.

⁵³ Esch. 1 Hen. VI. No. 10. She granted this third part, which was her dower, to Sir William Palton and Elizabeth his wife, for their lives, by Cl. 14 Hen. IV. m. 6.; but surviving them, she was seised of it at her death.

⁵⁴ Esch. 1 Hen. V. No. 53.

who

who became Lord of Powys in right of his wife, died anno 1443⁵⁵. His son, the learned Earl of Worcester⁵⁶, became lord high-treasurer of England, and lost his head upon the scaffold, anno 1471, for his adherence to the house of York⁵⁷. Edward, his son, who was restored in blood, dying without issue, anno 1485, this manor became the property of Thomas Lord Roos of Hamlake, who married his aunt Philippa⁵⁸. Upon the death of Edmund Lord Roos without issue, anno 1508, the manor of Worcesters came to Sir Thomas Lovell, who married Isabel, his sister and coheir⁵⁹. Sir Thomas Lovell, who was knight of the garter, and treasurer of the household, lived many years at Enfield. In the year 1516 he was honoured with a visit by Margaret Queen Dowager of Scots, (sister of Henry VIII.) as we find by the following passage in a letter from Thomas Allen to the Earl of Shrewsbury: "On Ascension-day the Queen of Scots came to Enfyld to Maister Treasurer's, and there tarryd Thursday, Friday; and upon Saturday the Kyng's Grace met with her, besids Totnam, at Maister Compton's house⁶⁰." Sir Thomas Lovell died at his house at Enfield May 25, 1524, and was buried in the priory of Holywell, within a chapel which he himself had founded⁶¹. Upon his death the manor of Worcesters descended

John Tiptoft,
Earl of Worcester.

Visit of Margaret Queen
of Scots to
Sir Thomas
Lovell.

to

⁵⁵ Esch. 21 Hen. VI. No. 45.

⁵⁶ So created by Henry VI. anno 1449.

⁵⁷ Dugdale's Baronage, vol. ii.

⁵⁸ Ibid.

⁵⁹ Ibid.

⁶⁰ Lodge's Illustrations of English History, vol. i. p. 12.

⁶¹ The following curious account of the ceremonies used at his funeral is copied from the original in the Heralds'-college, Funerals, I. XI. p. 82.

"The enterrement of Sir Thomas Lovell,
"Knyght.

"In the yere of our Lord God 1524, and
"in the 16 yere of the reign of our Sovrayn

"Lord Kyng Henry the 8, the domicall let-
"ter beyng B, the 25 day of the moneth of
"May, beyng Wensday, and Corpus Christi
"eve, between 6 and 7 of the clock at after-
"noone, departed out of this transitorye lif the
"honorable Knyght Sir Thomas Lovell, bane-
"ret, late Knyght of the most noble ordre of
"the garter, and confeller unto our Sovrayne
"Lord, at his place at Enfylde, on whose soule
"God have mercy; and after certayn space
"of his decease, was ordered accordyngly and
"leded; wiche doon, he was brought into his
"chappell in the said place, havyng evey day
"certeyne masses with his service by note, as
"well masses as diriges, and ther remayned in
"this

to Thomas Earl of Rutland, grandson of Eleanor, another of the coheirs of Lord Roos above-mentioned⁶¹. In the year 1540 it was given

⁶¹ Dugdale's Baronage, vol. ii.

" this manner the space of 11 days; and the
 " 12th day, beyng Monday, and the 6 day of
 " June, was removed from thens to his parishe
 " churche, in manner ensuyng, that is to wytt,
 " Furst, the mynystres of the church; after
 " them the chaplens of the said defunct; after
 " them the Lord Broke, Juge, and Sir William
 " Paston, Knyght, Francis Lovell, and John
 " Carlton, executors; after them the standart,
 " borne by John Hevyn; after hym, the cotte
 " of armes, borne by Ruge-crosse, and the
 " banner of armes, borne by Martyn Cotton;
 " after hym the helme and crest, borne by Robert Leche; after hym, Clarenceulx and
 " Carlill, having the Kyng's cotts on them;
 " after them, the corps, in a chariot drawn
 " with 5 horses trapped with black, and every
 " horse havng 4 schochyns of his armes, and
 " the said charre covered with blak clothe,
 " with a whyte crosse of fatyn, and beyng garnyschid with schochyns betyn in oyle on
 " bukram, havng at the two sydds of it his
 " banner rolles of his armes, and his wyffs,
 " thre on eche syde; and within the said charre,
 " within the two ends, did sytt two chyl dren,
 " that is to wyte, beffore satt Thomas Lewys,
 " and behynd, Richard Manners, eche of them
 " holdyng a penon of his armes and his wyffes,
 " the Lady Ros; and on the corps within the
 " chayr, was a herse-cloth of blak velvet, and
 " a whyte crosse of damask, and over yt a pal
 " embroderd of his armes, wiche palle was his
 " own; and about the said chayr, at the foure
 " corners, was borne by his gentlemen, four
 " banners, that is to wyte, the baner of the
 " Trynity, by John Deryck; the baner of
 " our Ladie, by Baldwin Shirley; the baner of
 " St. George, by Gregory Lovell; the baner
 " of St. Thomas, by John Chamberlen; and
 " after the said corps, rode the Lord Ros as

" chief morner, alone; after hym, Sir Olyver
 " Manners and Sir Thomas Lovell, Knyghts;
 " after them, John and Edward Lovell; and
 " after them, two other morners; then all the
 " officers, gentlemen, and servants of his house;
 " the said chayre and corps havng about it
 " 40 staff torches borne by servants; and in
 " this ordir departed from his house at the said
 " Envyld the foresaid day, about 3 of the
 " clok at afternoon, and in manner aforesaid,
 " every man pocieded in good ordre; and
 " when they were thus comen to the said parishe
 " churche, wiche is dystant a good myle
 " fro the same place, where every one beyng
 " in a redynes, *dirige* was begon; and ther
 " was to do the devyne service the Lord John
 " Malyn, abbot of Waltam, and at tymes accustomed in the said *dirige*; Ruge-crosse
 " standyng at the quyer-dore, said thus: " for
 " the soule of the noble Knyght Sir Thomas
 " Lovell, Baneret, and late Knyght of the
 " most noble order of the garter, and all christen
 " soules *pater noster*;" and in the said
 " church was ordered four gylte candelfsticks
 " with branchid tapers, furnisshyd with schochyns and pencels; wiche *dirige* doon, with
 " all other ceremonies therto belongyn, and
 " the voyde was servid in the churche, as well
 " of comfits, spyce brede, and ipocras, as of
 " other things; the said executors, morners,
 " with all other, went home again unto his
 " said place at Envyld, wher they remayned
 " ther that nyght; and the body in the churche
 " remayned, wher was a goodly watch; and
 " Clarencieux and Carlill, officers of arms,
 " were lodged in the said place, and well entertained.

" On the morow, beyng Tewfday the 7th
 " day of June, the morners, with all the other,
 " were at the foresaid parishe churche by 7 of
 " the

given by the Earl of Rutland (together with a capital mansion called Elfynge-hall) to Henry VIII.⁶³ This manor, together with that of Enfield,

⁶³ Record in the Augmentation-office.

“ the klok in the mornyng, where all thynges
 “ beyng in a redines, the masse was begon
 “ singyng by the Abbot of Waltam; and at
 “ the offrynge, the chiefe morner, with the
 “ other, offryd; and so the masse fynished,
 “ every man went to horsback, and the chayre
 “ beyng prepared and redy, sett forwarde to
 “ London, and procedyng in manner as in the
 “ day beffore, came through the parische of
 “ the said Enfyld, Totenam, Edmonton, and
 “ Hackney; and every parische aforesaid had
 “ for the churches, two longe torches, four
 “ schochins, and 6s. 8d. in money; and at
 “ the same Edmonton came for to mete the said
 “ corps, the venerable Father in God the Lord
 “ Cuthberd Tunstall, Bushop of London, the
 “ Lord of Saynt John’s, Sir Richard Wyng-
 “ feld, Sir Henry Wyat, Sir John Dawnce, Sir
 “ Robert Johns, with manye other nobles and
 “ gentelmen; wher also did meet the prestes
 “ and clerks, the four orders of fryers, and 60
 “ longe torches borne by poure men; and
 “ when they were sett all in good order, pro-
 “ ceded styll on thourough the highway wich
 “ was by Shordyche-churche, untill the gatts
 “ of his place at Halywell, wher stode on bothe
 “ syds the gentilmen of the innes of court,
 “ with certayn crafts of London; and at the
 “ gatt stode the maior and all the aldermen of
 “ London; and when they were comen to the
 “ church doer, and every man alyghted from
 “ his horse, the corps was taken from the
 “ chayre owt of yt; and ther was to ensena
 “ hym the foresaid Abbot of Waltam, and the
 “ Pryor of Saynt Marie Spyttell, bysyds Lon-
 “ don, and suffragan to the Bushop of London,
 “ havynge on their myters, and in *pontificalibus*;
 “ and when he was ensened, procedyd through
 “ the body of the churche and the nonnes
 “ quyre, and so in the great quyre, where he was

“ sett under a herse, havynge five pryncipalls,
 “ 16 morters with course lyghts, rachements,
 “ syde lyghts, and other lyghts, well furnysh-
 “ chid with pencells and schochins accord-
 “ yngly; also there was under the said herse
 “ and the corps, a majestie hangyng, over hit
 “ the dome, and at the four corners of it, the
 “ four evangelistes, and four schochins of his
 “ armes, one at the side, another at the feet,
 “ and one on every syde; and abowght the
 “ said herse was a valence fryngid, and with
 “ his word, *Dieu soit loué*, garnischid with his
 “ creft and bage, and hys armes; and when he
 “ was under the herse, *dirige* began, and all
 “ the clerks of London were ther to sing the
 “ said *dirige*, the wyche was solemply done;
 “ and in the *dirige*, while the maior of Lon-
 “ don, with the aldermen, came and stode
 “ about the herse, rayles beyng spacious
 “ ynough from the herse hangid with blak
 “ cloth, where they said *de profundis* for the
 “ soule of the defunct; and that endyd, they
 “ went their way, and when *dirige* was full
 “ endyd and fynyschid, with all the seremo-
 “ nies accordyng, the morners with all other
 “ went home to the said place of Haliwell; and
 “ so rested the body within the churche for that
 “ nyght, havynge watche; and duryng the said
 “ *dirige* there was a drynkyng in all the clois-
 “ ters, the nones-hall, and parlors of the said
 “ place, and every where els in the said place,
 “ for as many as wold come, as well the crafts
 “ of London as gentilmen of innes of court,
 “ havynge wyne, beer, ale, and ipocras, confits,
 “ spice brede, in good ordre; wich doone,
 “ every man went home for that nyght.

“ On the morowe, beyng Wensday, and
 “ the 8 day of June, the morners, with all
 “ other, beyng at the churche in a redynes by
 “ 7 of the klok, was begon the masse of our
 “ Ladie,

Enfield, was settled upon the Princess Elizabeth for life, by Edward VI.⁶⁴ It was granted, either by Elizabeth or James, to Sir Robert Cecil, the first Earl of Salisbury, who died seised of it anno 1612⁶⁵. I have not been able to find at what time it was aliened by the Cecils; but it is certain, that in 1635 it was the property of Sir Nicholas Raynton, Knight⁶⁶, whose grandson Nicholas dying without male issue, it descended to his daughter and sole heir Mary,

⁶⁴ Pat. 5 Edw. VI. pt. 3. April 24.

⁶⁶ Survey of the manor of Enfield.

⁶⁵ Esch. 12 Jac. pt. 1. No. 123.

“ Ladie, songin by the aforementioned Abbot of
 “ Waltam, at the wich masse did offer, for a
 “ masse penny, the Lord Ros a crowne of
 “ gold, and no man els; the wiche masse fyn-
 “ nyshid, the Abbot, with them of the quyer,
 “ came and buried the body in his chappell,
 “ under a tombe of whyte marbell, wiche both
 “ hit and the chappell were fonded by hym,
 “ and it stondeth on the southe syde of the
 “ quyre of the sayde church: and that service
 “ ended, the masse of the Trynytye was son-
 “ gin by the foresaid suffragans; and at the
 “ offerynge, the Lord Ros offered 3 s. 4 d.;
 “ and when the morners had offered, brought
 “ hym to his place agen, each of them offered
 “ 4 d.; wich offryng and masse doon inconty-
 “ nent, the masse of requiem was begon, son-
 “ gen by the Bushop of London, the suffragan,
 “ gospiler, and the Abbot, Pistoler; and when
 “ it came to the offryng, the Lord Ros offred
 “ 6 s. 8 d.; and after that the cotte of armes
 “ was offred by Sir Olyver Manners and Sir
 “ Francis Lovel, Knyghts, and morners; and
 “ by cause there was nobler men in the lyverey
 “ of blak present then the other morners were,
 “ hit was advysed by Garter and Clarenceulx
 “ to deser them to offer the other hachements,
 “ wiche was doon; and after that all was doon
 “ and offred, they were sett on the auter-
 “ ende as accustomed, and then offred; all the
 “ other morners offred accordyngly; and next
 “ after them came the Lord Steward, Erl of

“ Shrewsbury, havynge the Maior of London
 “ on his lefte arme, and the said Lord Steward
 “ caused the said Lord Maior to offre affore
 “ him; after them offrid the Lord of Saynt
 “ John's, Sir Henry and Sir Edward Gulde-
 “ ford, with many other noblemen, and crafts-
 “ of London, with gentilmen, and his own ser-
 “ vaunts; wiche offryng doon, there was a
 “ sermond made by Doctor William Goderick;
 “ and the sermond finisched, and the masse, at
 “ the gospel of Seynt John, when he said, *et*
 “ *verbum caro factum est*, the baner of his
 “ armes was offrid; and all things full fyn-
 “ nyshid, every man went to dynner: and thus
 “ endid the seremonies doon at the buryall of the
 “ most noble Knyght Sir Thomas Lovell, Ban-
 “ neret and Knyght of the most noble order of
 “ the garter—on whose soule God pardon.

“ Finis.

“ Item. It is to be remembered, that the
 “ day that he came from Enfyld to Holywell,
 “ ther folowed a carte with ale and torches,
 “ for to refresche the poore people; and the
 “ torches were often renewed by the way.

“ Item. There was every day whiles he was
 “ at Enfeld, 200 poore folks, and them that
 “ had pense apeece, and bred and meat.

“ Item. There was said the day of his bu-
 “ riall at Holiwell 140 masses.

“ Item. There was servid that day, to peo-
 “ ple that were there, 400 messes of mete and
 “ above.”

wife

wife of John Wolstonholme, Esq. afterwards Sir John Wolstonholme, Bart. His sons, Nicholas and William, successively inherited his title and estates, and both died without male issue. Elizabeth, daughter of Sir William Wolstonholme, Bart. married Eliab Breton, Esq. who, in her right, became possessed of the manor of Worcesters, and other large estates in this parish, which were all sold after his death, which happened in 1785. The manor of Worcesters (for which a court-baron is held) was purchased by Edmund Armstrong, Esq. who is the present proprietor.

In the Earl of Rutland's grant to Henry VIII. no manor-house is mentioned; but the manor of Worcesters is granted, with the capital mansion of Elsyng-hall, which took its name from one of the family of Elsyng who had a manor adjoining to that of Worcesters. It is probable, that the house was built originally by the Elsynges, purchased either by the Wroths or Tiptofts, and rebuilt by the Earl of Worcester. The New-park, alias the Little-park, which adjoined to this house, must have been taken out of the chase, and inclosed subsequent to the Earl of Rutland's grant to Henry VIII.⁶⁷ When the manor of Worcesters was granted to the Cecil family, the mansion of Elsyng-hall was reserved, and the custody, both of that house and the adjoining park, by the name of the manor of Elsyng⁶⁸, was

Elsyng-hall,
alias Enfield-
house.

The New-
park, or Lit-
tle-park, in-
closed.

⁶⁷ Among the lands granted by Sir Giles Capel to the crown, anno 1547, (seven years after the Earl of Rutland's grant of Worcesters and Elsyng-hall,) was a piece called Bushy-clofe, inclosed within the King's-park, called Ellefdon-park. This name appears to have been soon lost; and it was afterwards called the New, or Little-park, to distinguish it from the Old-park, which contained about an hundred and fifty acres more than this. The New-park, in King Charles's grant to the Earl of Pembroke, is described as parcel of the duchy of Lancaster; whereas no part of the manor of Worcesters ever was annexed to that duchy, which is another proof that it was inclosed by the crown, and taken out of the chase, or at least consisting of lands distinct from the manor of Worcesters.

⁶⁸ I suppose it was called a manor as having a right of free-pardon, and all royalties and manorial rights, within its own precincts. There was another manor of Elsyng, which was at the same time, and for many years before and afterwards, the property of the Wilfords. See p. 302.

Sold to the
Earl of Pem-
broke.

granted, in the year 1624, to Philip Earl of Montgomery⁶⁹. King Charles, in the year 1641, sold these premises by the name of Enfield-house⁷⁰, with an inclosure called the Warren, and the New-park, or Little-park, adjoining, (parcel of the duchy of Lancaster,) to the same Earl, (then Earl of Pembroke) for the sum of 5300l.⁷¹ The park, which was described as containing three hundred and seventy-five acres, entitled the owner to the right of free-warren, and all royalties, &c. within its bounds. It was granted subject to a fee-farm rent of 5l. per annum. The Enfield-house, thus conveyed by King Charles to the Earl of Pembroke, is that which Camden and Norden speak of as being Queen Elizabeth's, and as having been built by an Earl of Worcester⁷². In Norden's map it is described with a park-pale, not far from White Webbs, and at a considerable distance from the town of Enfield⁷³, where he places another inclosure for the Old-park, which adjoined to the manor-house. Enfield-house, or Elfyng-hall, has been long since pulled down; its site is not now known; but it seems probable, that it stood at the distance of about a quarter of a mile from Mr. Armstrong's house at Forty-hill, near the stream of water which runs to Enfield-wash. At this place are remains of fish-ponds; and the inequalities of the ground show that it has been the site of buildings. Tradition says, that

⁶⁹ Pat. 21 Jac. pt. 21. No. 1. The custody of Elfyng-manor had been granted before to Sir Thomas Wroth, by Pat. 4 Edw. VI. pt. 6. Mar. 10; and to Sir Robert Cecil, by Pat. 29 Eliz. pt. 2. Aug. 26.

⁷⁰ The following advertisement, which was published a few years after the Earl of Pembroke's death, must refer to this house: "At Enfield-house are several wholesome bathes erected, wet and dry, cold and moist, for several diseases; the rates are easy, and the price low; let them repair to the Coach and Horses, Drury-lane, where they shall have speedy passage every day. The coachman's

"name is Richard How." *Perfect Passages*, Oct. 22, 1652. Sir Thomas Trevor at that time occupied the manor-house of Enfield.

⁷¹ Pat. 17 Car. pt. 5. April 17.

⁷² See Norden's *Spec. Brit.* p. 19; and Gough's edit. of Camden's *Britannia*, vol. ii. p. 11. The Enfield-house above-mentioned, was in the crown at the latter end of Queen Elizabeth's reign. The manor-house had been leased to the Myddlemores in the year 1582.

⁷³ In the account of Sir Thomas Lovell's funeral, this house is said to have been a good mile distant from the parish-church.

Queen

Queen Mary had a palace there. The New, or Little-park, has been so long converted into meadow and tillage, and divided into small parcels, that all remembrance of it is lost, and I have not been able exactly to ascertain its site⁷⁴.

Sir Nicholas Raynton (about the same time, it is probable, that he purchased the manor of Worcesters) became possessed of a copyhold-house, described as some time Hugh Fortee's, and late Sir Thomas Gourney's⁷⁵. This house (which has been since enfranchised) he rebuilt between the years 1629 and 1632. Inigo Jones is said to have been the architect. It is still standing, goes by the name of Forty-hall, and, since its union with the manor of Worcesters, has been considered as the manor-house. It was repaired and modernised by the Wolstonholmes in the year 1700. Over the chimney-piece in one of the rooms, is a fine picture of Sir Nicholas Raynton, in his lord mayor's robes. It is dated 1643, is much in Vandyke's manner, and was painted, probably, by his pupil Dobson⁷⁶. Forty-hall stands on high ground⁷⁷, and commands a pleasant prospect towards Waltham-abbey, and that part of Essex.

Forty-hall.

Portrait of
Sir Nicholas
Raynton.

The manor of Durance (or, more properly, Durants) and Gartons, sometimes called also the manor of Stonehouse⁷⁸, belonged in the reign of Edward I. to Richard de Pleslitis, who held lands, valued at 16l. 16s. 0½d. of the Earl of Hereford, and other lands, valued at 4l. 5s. 11d. per annum, under the abbey of Walden; dying without issue, anno 1290, his estate was divided between his three sisters, Sabina wife of Nicholas Peche, Aveline wife of Richard Durant, and Emma wife of John Heyron⁷⁹. It is probable that Sabina

Manor of
Durants and
Gartons.

⁷⁴ In the survey of Enfield manor, 1686, the New-park is described as the boundary of some lands at White Webbs.

⁷⁵ Survey of Enfield manor, anno 1635.

⁷⁶ Vandyke died in 1641; and Dobson, who is thought to have imitated his master's man-

ner with great success, in 1646.

⁷⁷ Called Forty-hill from Hugh Fortee, or Forty.

⁷⁸ In the surveys of Enfield manor.

⁷⁹ Esch. 17 Edw. I. No. 21.

died without issue, as the manor does not appear to have been divided into more than two parts, one of which descended to John Heyron, (son of John above-mentioned,) who died anno 1336, leaving his sister Margaret, aged forty, and John Garton, (his nephew, I suppose, by another sister,) aged twenty-six, his heirs⁷⁹. The other moiety was inherited by Thomas Durant, (grandson of Aveline⁸⁰;) who dying anno 1350, left issue an only daughter Maud⁸¹, then a minor, afterwards married to John Wroth⁸², and secondly to Sir Baldwin de Radyngton, who died anno 1403, seised of the manor of *Durantys* for life, with remainder to his wife's son William Wroth⁸³. The manor of Durants, to which that of Gartons was, at an early period, annexed⁸⁴, continued in the Wroth family for many generations⁸⁵. John Wroth, Esq. who died anno 1519, had three sons, among whom the manor of Durants, &c. seems to have been equally divided⁸⁶. Thomas Ashby, Esq. died anno 1559, seised of an estate in Enfield, (being a third of the manor of Durants,) in right of his wife Anne, daughter and sole heir of Edward, eldest son of John Wroth above-mentioned⁸⁷. This third part, which descended to Sir Robert Ashby⁸⁸, was, anno 1635, the property of William Bowyer, Esq. and anno 1686, of Joseph Dawson and others. The

⁷⁹ Esch. 9 Edw. III. No. 39.

⁸⁰ Aveline Durant died anno 1313, leaving Richard her son and heir, then forty years of age. Esch. 5 Edw. II. No. 58. Richard died anno 1334. See Esch. 7 Edw. III. No. 21.

⁸¹ Esch. 23 Edw. III. pt. 2. No. 146.

⁸² John Wroth died 20 Ric. II. See p. 292, note 51.

⁸³ Esch. 3 Hen. IV. No. 17.

⁸⁴ John Garton died anno 1363, seised of eighty acres of land and other premises, leaving a son and heir of the same name. Esch. 36 Edw. III. pt. 1. No. 81. This is the latest record I have seen relating to the Gartons; but the manor still bears the name of Gartons in addition to that of Durants.

⁸⁵ William Wroth died seised of Durants anno 1415, leaving William his son and heir. Esch. 2 Hen. V. No. 4. John Wroth died anno 1481, leaving John his son and heir. Esch. 20 Edw. IV. No. 28.

⁸⁶ Cole's Escheats, Harl. MSS. Brit. Mus. No. 759. The inquisition calls Robert, his second son, the heir male; and Anne, his granddaughter, representative of his eldest son deceased, the next heir. It appears, that she inherited a third only of the estate, which she carried by marriage into the Ashby family.

⁸⁷ Cole's Abstracts of Escheats, Harl. MSS. No. 759.

⁸⁸ See the Survey of Enfield manor, anno 1635.

two other shares became again united⁸⁹, and continued in the Wroth family till the year 1673, when the manor⁹⁰ of Durants and Gartons was sold by William Lord Maynard and William Maynard, Esq. executors of Sir Henry Wroth, who died in 1671, to Sir Thomas Stringer, Knt. for the sum of 8900l.⁹¹ William Stringer, Esq. son of Sir Thomas, died in 1723, having bequeathed this estate, which he inherited from his father, to his wife Margaret, daughter of Lord Chancellor Jeffreys. She died in 1727, having settled the reversion of this manor upon Richard Darby, Esq. who, anno 1735, bequeathed it to his wife, afterwards married to William Underwood, Esq.⁹² Mr. Underwood, anno 1744, sold the manor to Samuel Child, Esq. from whom it descended to his eldest son Francis; and upon his death, without issue, to the late Robert Child, Esq. of Osterley. Mr. Child, anno 1774, conveyed the manor to Robert Dent, and the latter, the same year, to John Dawes, Esq. It was aliened by Mr. Dawes to Sands Chapman, Esq. anno 1787, and by the latter, anno 1793, to Newell Connop, Esq. the present proprietor.

The manor of Durants was valued at ten marks anno 1403⁹³. The manor of Gartons, anno 1336⁹⁴, consisted of an hundred and ten acres of arable, valued at four-pence an acre; twelve of meadow; and fourteen of pasture. By the inquisition taken after the death of John Wroth, Esq. anno 1519, it appears, that he was seised of the manor of Durants; and twenty houses, twenty tofts, two mills, ten gardens, three hundred acres of arable, two hundred of meadow, forty of pasture, and ten of wood⁹⁵.

Extent and
valuations of
the manors of
Durants and
Gartons.

⁸⁹ John Wroth, Esq. died seised of two parts of the manor of Durants and Gartons, anno 1644. Court-rolls of Enfield manor in the Augmentation-office.

⁹⁰ That is, the site of the manor and the two severalties above-mentioned. I am not certain whether the third part, which continued to be detached in 1686, and contained about two hun-

dred and eighty acres of land, has been ever united.

⁹¹ Cl. 25 Car. II. pt. 6. No. 30.

⁹² Title-deeds, obligingly communicated by Mr. Connop.

⁹³ Esch. 3 Hen. IV. No. 17.

⁹⁴ Esch. 9 Edw. III. No. 29.

⁹⁵ Harl. MSS. Brit. Mus. No. 759.

Manor of El-
fyng, or
Norris-farm.

Jordan de Elfyng, in the reign of Edward III. held a fifth part of a knight's-fee, (which had formerly belonged to John de Rana,) and another fifth part, (formerly Thomas Fescampe's,) of the Earl of Hereford⁹⁴. These lands, anno 1455, were the property of John Norrys⁹⁵; and in the year 1526, belonged to John Wilford, Esq.⁹⁶ Stephen Wilford died seised of them in the year 1547. They were then described as the manor of Elfyng, alias Norris-farm, two-thirds of which lay in the parish of Enfield, and were held of the King *in capite*; the remainder was in the parish, and held of the manor of Hadley⁹⁷. This part, which must have been very far detached from the rest of the estate, was aliened from the Wilfords at an early period, and was, anno 1635, the property of Henry Hunsdon⁹⁸. The two other severalties, which appear to be situated near Ponder's-end, and the marshes, were the property of the Wilford family, anno 1686. Freehold lands were aliened, anno 1708, by Richard Wilford to John Cotton. I have not been able to learn any thing farther relating to this estate, except that a farm-house, called Norris-farm, being a moated site, and most probably the ancient manor-house, is rated in the parish books as the property of Messrs. Pinnock and Handley.

Manor of
Suffolks.

Joan, relict of Sir William Parr, comptroller of the household, and wife of Thomas Colt, died anno 1476, seised of a manor in Enfield, called Suffolks, held under the Queen. It was inherited by her son, John Colt⁹⁹. John Wroth died seised of this manor anno 1644¹⁰⁰. In 1686 it was the property of Joshua Galliard¹⁰¹, Esq. from whom it descended to the late Pierce Galliard, Esq. and was lately (anno

⁹⁴ Esch. 46 Edw. III. No. 10.

⁹⁵ Court-rolls of the honor of Mandeville, among Holman's collections in the Bodleian Library.

⁹⁶ Ibid.

⁹⁷ Harl. MSS. Brit. Mus. No. 759. Ab-

stract of Escheats.

⁹⁸ Survey of Enfield manor.

⁹⁹ Esch. 15 Edw. IV. No. 34.

¹⁰⁰ Court-rolls of Enfield manor in the Augmentation-office.

¹⁰¹ Survey of Enfield manor.

1792) fold by Charles Bowles, Esq. of East-Sheen, who married his daughter, to Newell Connop, Esq. the present proprietor. It is situated near Ponder's-end.

The joint manors of Honylands and Pentriches, (called also the manor of Capels,) partly in this parish, and partly in that of Chef-hunt, were parcel of the possessions of Sir Giles Capel, who granted them to the crown in exchange for other lands, anno 1547¹⁰². They were sold by Queen Elizabeth, anno 1562, for thirty years purchase, to William Horne, merchant, being then valued at 31l. 7s. per annum, with the profits of court and rents of affize¹⁰³. Horne sold them the same year to John Tamworth, Esq. one of her Majesty's privy-council¹⁰⁴, who died in 1569¹⁰⁵. In the year 1575 they were aliened by Thomas Sydney to Sir Thomas Knolles¹⁰⁶. In 1627 they belonged to William Pennyfather, Esq.¹⁰⁷ who aliened them to William Avery, anno 1638¹⁰⁸. They continued in that family till the year 1724, when they were sold to Charles Eyre, Esq. from whom they were inherited by Robert Jacomb, Esq. The latter sold them, anno 1783, to William Hart, Esq.; and they were again sold, anno 1793, to the present proprietor Rawson Hart Boddam, Esq. late governor of Bombay. A court-baron, court-leet, and view of frankpledge, are held, jointly, for these manors, which lie near Bull's-cross, where Mr. Boddam has a handsome villa, not far from the manor-house of Capels, which is about to be pulled down.

When Mr. Breton's estates were sold in 1786, a lot, called in the particulars of sale Bull's-cross farm, with the site of the manor of

Manors of
Honylands
and Pen-
triches, *alias*
Capels.

Manor of
Goldbeaters.

¹⁰² Record in the Augmentation-office, 37 Hen. VIII.

¹⁰³ Ibid. 5 Eliz. A lease of this manor, with the manor-house, which had been on lease before to Sir Thomas Wroth, was granted to Robert Wroth, Esq. anno 1562, the very same year in which the perpetuity was sold to William Horne. Leases by Queen Eliz. Augmentation-office.

¹⁰⁴ Cl. 5 Eliz. pt. 22.

¹⁰⁵ Funeral certificate, Heralds'-college.

¹⁰⁶ Deed in the possession of Samuel Whitbread, Esq. relating to an estate at Fulham, which then belonged to the same proprietor.

¹⁰⁷ Court-rolls of the manor.

¹⁰⁸ Pat. 13 Car. I. pt. 45. Mar. 1. No

Goldbeaters,

White-
Webbs-
house.

Goldbeaters, was purchased by Joseph Mellish, Esq. Of this manor I have seen no other mention. Lands called Goldbeaters, which paid a quit-rent of 7s. 7d. to the Queen, are described in an abstract of a survey of Enfield taken in 1572. They were then the property of Robert Huicke, Esq. physician in ordinary, to whom, in the year 1570, her Majesty granted a mansion called White-Webbs-house, with a conduit head, vaults, pipes, &c.¹⁰⁹ This house was, in 1653, the property of Dr. Bockenham; and came, by several mesne conveyances, to the Garnault family. It has been lately pulled down. A tradition, which perhaps is not much to be depended on, says, that White-Webbs-house was hired by the conspirators of the powder-plot, for the purpose of watching for the signal of their success.

Abbot of
Thorney's
lands.

The Abbot of Thorney had lands in this parish, valued, in the reign of Henry VI. at seven marks per annum¹¹⁰. These lands, by the name of Cranes, came to the Wroths; and were, in 1686, the property of Sir Thomas Stringer¹¹¹. They are now held, with the manor of Durants, by Newell Connop, Esq.

Lincoln-
house.

At Ponder's-end is an ancient mansion, called Lincoln-house, which appears to have taken its name from the Fiennes's, Earls of Lincoln, of whom Henry and Thomas, the second and third Earls, resided there from 1600 till 1612. If we may judge from the arms, which are still to be seen in the windows¹¹², it was before that time the residence

Arms in the
windows.

¹⁰⁹ From some papers communicated by Richard Gough, Esq.

¹¹⁰ Cart. Antiq. pen. Dec. & Cap. West.

¹¹¹ Survey of Enfield manor.

¹¹² I. Gul. a bend between 6 crofs crofslets fitché Arg. for Howard quartering. 1. Gul. 3 lions pass. guard. for Brotherton. 2. Checky Or and Az. for Warren. 3. Gul. a lion ramp. Arg. for Mowbray. 4. gone. 5. Arg. semé of crofs crofslets, a lion rampant Gules for Bruse. 6. Arg. a saltier Sab. between 12

cherries slipped proper, for Sergeaux. 7. Az. two bars Argent for Venables. These arms have the crest and supporters of Howard, with a Viscount's coronet; the motto—*Quod videri vis esse*. Underneath—Henry Howard, 1584.

II. Sable, a fesse ermine between 3 crescents Or, with the Coventry crest; underneath—Thomas Coventrye Miles Dñs Custos Magni Sigilli Angliæ, anno 1627.

III. Arg. on a crofs Gul. 5 escallops Or, for Villiers quartering Sab. a fesse between 3 mullets

dence, or property of Henry Howard Viscount Bindon, and afterwards of Sir Thomas Coventry, lord-keeper, and of George Villiers, the first Duke of Buckingham ; it is now a school.

Rowland Watfon, clerk of the crown, had a house at White Webbs in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and lands, valued at 60*l.* per annum¹¹³. Sir Samuel Starling, in the beginning of the last century, had a capital messuage at Forty-hill, called Garret's-place, which came afterwards to the Wilfords¹¹⁴. Sir Robert Jafon, anno 1686, had a mansion at Enfield-green.

The stream which forms Enfield-wash, and falls into the Lea, takes its rise on the Chase. The New River takes a very circuitous course through this parish, from the extremity towards Chessunt to the boundaries of Edmonton. Sir Thomas Wroth, anno 1572, farmed a water-course, called the Mill-river, which was connected with the Lea, and was wider than that river¹¹⁵. Sir Thomas Wroth had two mills upon this water. In 1635, John Wroth, Esq. held the Mill-river, under a fee-farm rent of 6*l.* per annum¹¹⁶. In 1686 it was held on the same tenure by the Hon. George Howard, in right of his wife Ann, widow of James Cooper, and daughter of John Wroth, Esq.¹¹⁷

The parish church consists of a nave, chancel, and two aisles, separated by clustered columns and pointed arches. The windows are of the architecture which prevailed during the fourteenth, and till the middle of the fifteenth century. The device of a rose and wing, which occurs over the arches of the nave, which device is to be seen

lets Arg. the coat of Villiers also. 2. Gul. a chevron between 3 crofs crofslets Arg. for Pakeman. 3. Per pale indented Gul. and Sab. a lion ramp. Arg. for Bellers. 4. Az. a bend between 6 mullets Arg. for Howby. 5 Arg. a crofs Vert, in the first and fourth quarter an annulet of the second for Kirkby.

¹¹³ Harl. MSS. Brit. Mus. No. 366.

¹¹⁴ Surveys of Enfield manor, anno 1635 and 1686.

¹¹⁵ Harl. MSS. Brit. Mus. No. 1579—155.

¹¹⁶ Survey of Enfield manor, anno 1635.

¹¹⁷ Ibid. anno 1686.

also upon the tower of Hadley-church, with the date 1444, supposing it to have been, as is very probable, a punning cognizance adopted by one of the priors of Walden, to which monastery both churches belonged, will fix the building of the present structure at Enfield to the early part of the fifteenth century. At the west end of the church is a square embattled tower.

Monuments.

On the south wall of the chancel are the monuments of Francis Evington, alderman of London ¹¹⁶ (1614), and John Watt, merchant (1701). On the north side those of Joseph Gascoigne, S. T. P. forty years vicar (1721); and Martha, wife of James Palmer, Esq. (daughter of William Garrard of Dorney, Bucks ¹¹⁷ (1617). On the floor are the tombs of Ann, daughter of Richard Gery, Esq. of Bushmead in the county of Bedford ¹¹⁸ (1643); William Sheffard, professor of physic, in London (1646); Sir Charles Rich, Bart. fourth son of Sir Edward Rich, Knight Banneret, nephew of Robert Lord Rich (1677); Edward Shaller, Gent. (1708); Richard Fountaine, Esq. (1721); and Daniel Brattell, Esq. (1741).

In the windows, over the arches of the nave, are the arms of King Henry VIII. impaling Arragon, and those of Lovell and Muswell quarterly, quartering Paston ¹¹⁹. On the floor are the tombs of Joseph Ducaffe, Esq. (1737); Daniel Parker, Esq. (1738); Mr. John Crevillier (1755); Israel Jalabert, Esq. (1768); and Miss Sarah Wyburd (1775).

In

¹¹⁶ Arms—Arg. a fesse between 3 morrions or steel caps Az. impaling Gules, a Saltier engrailed between four cinquefoils Arg. for Napier.

¹¹⁷ Arms—Or, two bars gules, charged each with 3 trefoils Argent, impaling Arg. on a fesse sable a lion passant of the field for Garrard.

¹¹⁸ A brass plate on this tomb is inscribed with the following epitaph :

“ Here lies interr’d,

“ One that scarce err’d ;

“ A virgin modest, free from fully ;

“ A virgin knowing, patient, holy ;

“ A virgin blest with beauty here ;

“ A virgin crown’d with glory there.

“ Holy virgins read, and say,

“ We shall hither all one day.

“ Live well, ye must

“ Be turn’d to dust.

¹¹⁹ Lovell bears Arg. a chevron Az. between 3 squirrels Gules, an annulet for difference, and quarters, Vert. on 2 chevrons argent, six roses

Gules

In the east window of the north aisle are two escutcheons, with the arms and quarterings of Thomas Earl of Rutland²²⁰, dated 1530; one of them is surrounded with the garter. Against the north wall, at the east end, (within a small space, now inclosed, and forming a vestry,) is a handsome monument, supported by columns of the Corinthian order, to the memory of Sir Nicholas Raynton, Knight²²¹, Sir Nicholas Raynton's. some time lord mayor of London. It is ornamented with whole-length figures of Sir Nicholas and his lady. He is represented in armour; over which is the lord mayor's robe and chain. She is habited as lady mayorefs. There are figures also of their son Nicholas, and his wife, with some children in kneeling attitudes. Sir Nicholas died in 1646; his son in 1641. Opposite to this monument, between the north aisle and the chancel, stands a large table tomb, erected to the memory of Joyce Lady Tiptoft, mother of the learned Lady Tiptoft's. Earl of Worcester. The sides are ornamented with plain shields, trefoils, and quatrefoils. On the slab which covers the tomb, is a figure in brass of the deceased, habited in a furcoat faced with ermine, over which is a mantle embroidered with the arms of Charlton (Lord Powis) and Holland. Her head-dress is a net-work cap and a short veil, over which is the coronet. The figure stands under

Gules for Muswell. Paston bears Arg. 6 fl. de lis, 3, 2, 1 Az. a chief indented Or. This coat has been misplaced—it is not a quartering of Lovell.

²²⁰ Quarterly I. and IV. Or, two bars azure, a chief quarterly 1 & 4 Az. 2 fl. de lis Or, 2 & 3 Gules a lion pass. guard. Or, for Manners. II. Roos with its quarterings, the two first coats gone; 3. Az. a catherine-wheel Or for Espec; 4. Gules, an eagle displayed Arg. a border of the 2d for Todeni; 5. Or, two chevrons Arg. for Albini. 6. Arg. a fesse between two bars gemelles Gules for Badlesmere. III. Tiptoft with its quarterings; the two first coats gone. 3. Checky Gul. and Arg. for Vaux; 4. Or a lion ramp. Gul. for Charl-

ton Lord Powis. This escutcheon is surrounded with the garter, and has the initials T. R. In the other escutcheon the quarterings of Roos and Tiptoft are complete. Roos bears Gul. 3 water bougets Arg. the first quartering is Gules, 3 catherine-wheels Arg. a coat of Espec. In the Tiptoft quarterings, the first coat is Gules 3 lions pass. guard. Or, for Holland; the second Arg. a saltire engrailed Gules for Tiptoft. In this escutcheon, Manners, with its quarterings, is borne, impaled with Paston.

²²¹ Arms—Sab. a chevron cottised between 3 cinquefoils Or impaling Gules, a chevron Arg. fretty Sab. between 3 mullets Or for Moulton of London.

a rich Gothic canopy, on the pillars of which are the arms of Tiptoft and Charlton. The whole is surrounded with a border, on which is the following inscription: " a Jocola quondam
 " filia et hered. Caroli ¹²¹ Dñi Powes ac cciam filia et una hered. ho-
 " norabilissime Dñe Marchie ¹²² et uxor famosissimo militi, (Johanni
 " Tiptoft que obiit XX¹²³) II die Septēbr. a Dñi M,CCCC,XLVI
 " cujus anime et omniū fideiū defunctor. I h̄s pro suā facratissimā
 " passione misereat." At the four corners of the border are the symbols of the Evangelists; and between each word, representations of birds, fishes, and various other devices. Over this tomb is raised an open obtuse arch, with Gothic ornaments, and a border of foliage, to the memory of Edmund Lord Roos, who died in the year 1508, and was buried at Enfield. The pillars of this arch conceal part of the inscription on Lady Tiptoft's tomb. Lord Roos's monument has no inscription. Over the centre of the arch, and on the sinister spandril, are his arms and quarterings ¹²⁴; and on the other spandril, those of Sir Thomas Lovell ¹²⁵, who married his sister, and, it is probable, erected the monument.

Edmund
Lord Roos.

On the wall of the north aisle are the monuments of Robert Delcrowe ¹²⁶, citizen of London (1580); Elizabeth, wife of John Green ¹²⁷, (daughter of Sir William Middleton, and grand-daughter of Sir

¹²¹ The last Lord Powis of that family was Edward; perhaps this is meant as a translation of Charlton.

¹²² She was daughter of Thomas, and sister, and heir of Edmund Holland, Earl of Kent. Her first husband was Roger Mortimer, Earl of March.

¹²³ These words, within a parenthesis, are concealed by the arch of Lord Roos's monument, but were seen a few years ago by scooping away part of the stone, which was done under the direction of Richard Gough, Esq. of Enfield, to whom the lovers of antiquities are so much indebted for his very interesting and splendid work upon sepulchral monuments, for

the second volume of which publication, both Lady Tiptoft's and Lord Roos's tombs are engraved, together with the escutcheons, described in the preceding page.

¹²⁴ Over the arch, the arms of Roos quartering Badlesmere only. On the spandril, Roos quartering Holland, Tiptoft, and Badlesmere.

¹²⁵ Lovell quartering Muswell.

¹²⁶ Arms—Erm. a chevron Gules. A different coat was granted to his son.

¹²⁷ Arms—Az. 3 bucks trippant Or, for Green of Essex impaling Arg. on a pile Vert. 3 wolves' heads erased, Or, for Middleton.

Hugh)

Hugh)—(1673); and Stephen Riou¹²⁸, merchant (1740). On the floor are the tombs of Lieutenant General Richard Francks, (who came over with William III.) (1745); Michael Garnault, Esq. (1746); Aimè Garnault, Esq. (1782); and Thomas Mills, Esq. (1768).

At the east end of the south aisle, on the north wall, is the monument of Thomas Stringer, Esq.¹²⁹ a half-length bust of whom (of white marble, and in armour,) stands under the canopy of a tent. He was son of Sir Thomas Stringer of Durants, a colonel in the army, and M. P. He died at Bruges, anno 1706. The monument was erected by Katherine, wife of Thomas Earl of Westmorland. In the same aisle, against the north wall, are tablets to the memory of the families of Benjamin and Thomas Boddington, Esqrs. and the monuments of Dorothy, wife of Robert Middlemore, Esq.¹³⁰ (1610); and Mr. Henry Dixon, who died anno 1696, aged ninety-one. On the floor are the tombs of William Smith, and Jane his wife (with brass plates). He served Henry VIII. Edward VI. Queen Mary, and Queen Elizabeth, and died anno 1592; Richard Middlemore, Esq. (1744); John Burges, Esq. (1767); Ann, widow of John Adolphus Schroder, Esq. (1788); Mrs. Catherine Hotchkis (1789); and Mrs. Ann Hotchkis (1790).

In the church-yard are the tombs of John Aston, merchant (1739); John White, surveyor to the New River Company¹³¹ (1741); William Barwell, merchant (1743); Theodore Hay, Gent. (1743); David Lewis, Gent. of Penivolecary, in the county of Carmarthen

Tombs in the church yard.

¹²⁸ Arms—Az. 3 bars Or, in base a swan naiant proper impaling Sab. a bend between 8 billets Argent.

¹²⁹ Arms—Sable, 3 eagles displayed ermine.

¹³⁰ Arms—Arg. a chevron between 3 moor-cocks Sable impaling Arg. on a chevron engrailed Sab. 3 crescents of the field.

¹³¹ On his tomb is the following singular epitaph.

“ Here lies John White, who day by day, }
 “ On river works did use much clay, }
 “ Is now himself turning that way : }
 “ If not to clay, yet dust will come, }
 “ Which, to preserve, takes little room, }
 “ Although inclosed in this great tomb ” }
 “ I served the New River Company as surveyor from Lady-day 1691 to Midsummer 1723.” He died in 1741.

(1746);

(1746); Thomas Horne, Esq. (1747); Mr. Edward Paulin (1747); John Hamilton, Esq. of Bull's-cross (1747); Joseph Dobbins, Esq. of Clay-hill (1753); Edward Bowles, Gent. (1753); Anthony Clembault, merchant (1758); Elizabeth, wife of John Hiens, and daughter of Thomas Jenkinson, Esq. (1765); Mrs. Elizabeth Appleford (1765); William Morris, Esq. captain in the 48th regiment of foot (1769); Joseph Hurlock, surgeon (1769); Elizabeth, wife of John Powell, Esq. and relict of John Aston (1771); Samuel White, Esq. (1771); Thomas Brown, Gent. of Gray's-inn (1772); George Riddell, A. B. of Trinity-college, Cambridge (1774); Thomas Redhead, Esq. (1775); Thomas Price, Esq. (1776); Mary, wife of Robert Jacomb, Esq. (1776); Rev. William Bush, minister of the Presbyterian congregation for the space of fifty years (1777); John Saville, Esq. of Clay-hill (1778); Mary, wife of Charles Staples, merchant (1779); Ralph Cooper, apothecary (1781); John Loving, Esq. captain in the navy (1782); Captain Samuel Barnes (1784); George Powell, Esq. (1785); Robert Thorne, Esq. (1785); Hugh James, Esq. of Enfield-chase (1786); Rev. Andrew Kinrofs (1786); Robert Barnevelt, citizen of London (1786); Mr. Nicholas Cautier (1788); Mr. John Rainforth (1790); William Belshaw, Esq. aged ninety (1790); John Tilly, Esq. (1790); Capt. Robert Richmond (1791); and Richard Price, Esq. (1793).

Reftory.

Geoffrey de Mandeville, the first Earl of Essex, gave a rent of an hundred shillings per annum to the monks of Hurley in exchange for the tithes of Enfield and Edmonton, both which he granted to the abbey of Walden, which was founded by himself¹³². The grant was confirmed by King Stephen, and by Henry II.¹³³ The monks of Hurley retained, nevertheless, the tithes of the Chase, which had been given them by William de Mandeville¹³⁴, and confirmed to them

¹³² Dugdale's *Monasticon*, vol. 4, p. 364, 459.

¹³³ *Ibid.* p. 462, 463.

¹³⁴ Madox's *Formulare*, p. 246 (erroneously printed in some copies, 236). In the charter there copied, the tithes are called *decimæ*.

them by William de S. Maria, Bishop of London, anno 1219. Godfrey, prior of Hurley, in the year 1258, exchanged those tithes with the abbot of Walden for the church of Stratley¹³⁵. In a survey of the churches belonging to the abbey of Walden, which must have been drawn up subsequent to this exchange, Enfield is said to have been appropriated to the use of the monks of that convent, with all the tithes, both of the demesne lands and others. The monks received half a mark out of the vicarage; three marks from a mill; twenty shillings from the tenants of the glebe; and kept six acres of meadow in their own hands¹³⁶. After the dissolution of monasteries, this rectory was granted, anno 1540, to Thomas Lord Audley¹³⁷, who, four years afterwards, surrendered it again to the King¹³⁸. It was granted, anno 1548, to Trinity-college in Cambridge¹³⁹, to which society it still belongs. The rectory is a manor, holds a court-leet, and is entitled to all royalties within its own precincts. It was formerly called the manor of Surlowes¹⁴⁰, but now the rectory, or manor of the Parsonage-ward. In the year 1327 the rectory was rated at sixty marks¹⁴¹. In 1650 the glebe, and great tithes, were valued at 260l. per annum, and were then on lease to Sir William Langlye, Knt. at the reserved rent of 18l. 13s. 4d. besides a corn-rent of fourteen quarters of wheat, and eighteen quarters and a half, a bushel, and a peck of malt¹⁴². The present lessee is the Right Hon. Wilmot Earl of Lisburne, who became possessed of the lease in right of his first wife, who was daughter, and eventually heir, of Joseph Gaf-

Manor of
Surlowes, or
the Parson-
age ward.

Valuation,
and lessees of
the rectory.

cin. nucum & pannagii; another record says, *ten- tam decimam pannagii tam in parco quam in de- nariis de parco, et decimum nummum parci*. Dug- dale's Mon. vol. i. p. 364.

¹³⁵ Dugdale, vol. i. p. 365.

¹³⁶ Cotton MSS. Brit. Mus. Vespasian, E. VI. 6.

¹³⁷ Pat. 30 Hen. VIII. pt. 5. May 14.

¹³⁸ Record in the Augmentation-office, 34 Hen. VIII.

¹³⁹ Newcourt's Repertorium, vol. i. p. 601.

¹⁴⁰ Survey of Enfield manor, anno 1635, in the office of the duchy of Lancaster.

¹⁴¹ Harl. MSS. Brit. Mus. No. 60.

¹⁴² Parliamentary Surveys, Lambeth MS. Library.

coygne

coigne Nightingale, Esq.¹⁴³ The rectorial house is situated on the north side of Parsonage-lane, and has been let for some years past to under-tenants.

Vicarage-house, &c.

Godfrey de Beston, in the reign of Edward I. granted a house, (adjoining to the church-yard,) which he had purchased of Richard de Pleffitis, to Bartholomew, vicar of Enfield, and his successors. The said Richard added to it a piece of ground for a garden, lying between the church-yard and the highway, called *Ernygstrate*¹⁴⁴. The present vicarage-house has the appearance of considerable antiquity, and seems to have been built about the time of Henry VIII. In 1327 the vicarage was rated at nine marks; in the King's books it is valued at 26l. per annum¹⁴⁵. In the year 1650 the vicarage-house, with a close, two acres of land in the common fields, and the small tithes, were valued at 58l. per annum¹⁴⁶. When the division of Enfield chafe took place as before mentioned, an allotment of five hundred and nineteen acres and thirty-two perches was appropriated to the tithe-owners, in lieu of the tithes of the King's allotment; those of the parish of South-mims; the proprietors of the Old-park and the manor of Oldfold, and the inclosures belonging to the parish of Enfield. The remainder of the Enfield allotment, with those belonging to Edmonton and Hadley, were left subject to tithes, with a power nevertheless reserved to the parishes, of compounding for them at any future time. Out of the above-mentioned allotment, in lieu of tithes, ninety acres were appropriated to the vicar for his share. The vicarage of Enfield having been always

Augmentation of the vicarage.

¹⁴³ By Elizabeth, daughter and coheir of Washington Earl Ferrers, who lies buried in Westminster-abbey, where there is a beautiful and well-known monument to her memory. Joseph Gascoigne, vicar of Enfield, died in 1721. Sir Robert Nightingale, Bart. was buried at Enfield in 1723. That title is now extinct; perhaps a son of Joseph Gascoigne's in-

herited the estate, and took the name of Nightingale.

¹⁴⁴ Harl. MS. Brit. Mus. No. 3697. Richard de Pleffitis died 17 Edw. I. See Esch. No. 21.

¹⁴⁵ Harl. MSS. No. 60.

¹⁴⁶ Parliamentary Surveys, Lambeth MS Library.

annexed

annexed to a fellowship of Trinity-college, power is given by the act to augment it by a farther endowment of one hundred and sixty acres, parcel of the tithe allotment over and above the ninety acres already mentioned, as the vicar's share, an agreement being previously made with the lessee of the rectory for that purpose. Whenever this augmentation shall have taken place, the acceptance of the vicarage of Enfield by one of the fellows of Trinity-college will vacate his fellowship. The vicar of Enfield has a power under the act of making leases not to exceed twenty-one years.

Walter Bridges, "an able and painful preacher," is mentioned as vicars. vicar of Enfield in the survey of that benefice anno 1650⁴⁷. To him succeeded Daniel Manning, who was deprived at the restoration⁴⁸. The present vicar is the Rev. Richard Newbon, B. D. who was instituted in 1767.

Henry Loft of Enfield, in the year 1631, founded a lectureship Lectureship. in this parish, and endowed it with 4l. per annum. The present lecturer is the Rev. John Milne, who succeeded the late Samuel Hardy, M. A.⁴⁹ in 1793.

Baldwin de Radyngton, in the year 1398, obtained the King's licence⁵⁰ to found a chantry in the parish-church of Enfield, and to endow it with lands of the value of 10l. per annum. A part of this endowment consisted of Radington-bridge and lands adjoining in Enfield⁵¹. Edward Causton, vicar of Enfield, and others, had a licence from Edward IV. to found a chantry at the altar of St. Mary, for the souls of Robert Blossom and Agnes his wife, to be called Blossom's-chantry, and to be endowed with ten marks per annum⁵².

⁴⁷ Parliamentary Surveys, Lambeth Manuscript Library.

⁴⁸ Daniel Manning was presented by Trinity-college, May 6, 1659. Minutes of the Proceedings or Committees during the Commonwealth, Lamb. MS. Lib. vol. xxxv. p. 178. He was buried at Enfield, March 2, 1665-6.

⁴⁹ See some account of Mr. Hardy in the parish of Tottenham where he was buried.

⁵⁰ Pat. 20 Ric. II. pt. 3. m. 28.

⁵¹ Deeds relating to the chantry, still preserved among the parish records at Enfield.

⁵² Parish records, obligingly communicated by Mr. Parry, the vestry clerk.

Chantry
lands.

Robert Blossom died anno 1418, and left an estate in Essex (situated in South-Benfleet and some adjoining parishes) to his wife Agnes, who afterwards purchased a manor called Poynants, (or Poynetts,) in Benfleet¹⁵². The endowment of Blossom's-chantry was either a part of or a rent-charge upon these lands, which, on the dissolution of monasteries and chantries, became vested in the crown; and having been granted by James I. to Edmund Duffield and John Babbington¹⁵³, was, after some mesne assignments, sold by Thomas Kennithorp to Sir Nicholas Salter, Nicholas Raynton, and Benjamin Decrowe, who conveyed it to the feoffees of the grammar-school at Enfield, which had been endowed before with the manor of Poynants¹⁵⁴. It appears by the chantry-roll in the Augmentation-office, that John Ford gave a close and three acres of land at Enfield for the maintenance of a brotherhood priest; and that Maud Hamond gave to the same priest, and for her obit, a tenement, valued at eight shillings per ann. Walter Ford, Hugh Ford, — Rotheram, and Thomas Aylworth, gave lands and tenements for obits; and Walter Baldwin three acres and an half of land for a light before the Virgin Mary. John de Banbury, anno 1339, gave some lands at Enfield for a chantry in Bishopsgate-hospital¹⁵⁵. Chantry-lands at Enfield were sold, after the reformation, to John Hulson and Bartholomew Broxey; the lands and tenements for obits to John Hulson and William Pendrede¹⁵⁶.

Presbyterian
dissenters.

Edmund Calamy.

There was a congregation of Presbyterian dissenters at this place as early as the year 1686¹⁵⁷, which still continues; the meeting-house is in Baker-street. Edmund Calamy, a celebrated divine of that persuasion, died at his house here in November 1666¹⁵⁸.

¹⁵² Parish records.

¹⁵³ Pat. 12 Jac. pt. 15. No. 1. The grant describes generally lands or rents left for the support of a chaplain, or chantry priest, in Enfield church.

¹⁵⁴ Parish records.

¹⁵⁵ Esch. 12 Ed. III. No. 16. Second numbering.

¹⁵⁶ Sale of chantry lands, Augment. office.

¹⁵⁷ Neale's Hist. of the Puritans, vol. ii. p. 753.

¹⁵⁸ Smith's Obituary, Brit. Mus. Ayscough's Catalogue, No. 886.

There

There are also at Enfield two meeting-houses belonging to the Methodists, nearly adjoining to each other, on the chafe-side; one of which was built in the year 1784; the other some years afterwards, in consequence of a schism among the brethren. In the town is a meeting-house belonging to the Quakers, and at Ponder's-end one belonging to the Anabaptists.

Meeting-houses of the Methodists, Quakers, and Anabaptists.

The earliest date of the parish register at this place is 1551.

		Average of baptisms.		Average of burials.	Parish register.
1550—1554	- -	71 $\frac{3}{4}$	- -	56	Comparative state of population.
1560—1564	- -	69 $\frac{4}{5}$	- -	77 $\frac{3}{4}$	
1589—1598	- -	75 $\frac{3}{10}$	- -	107 $\frac{1}{10}$	
1630—1639	- -	72 $\frac{9}{10}$	- -	100 $\frac{2}{3}$	
1680—1689	- -	81 $\frac{1}{2}$	- -	119	
1730—1739	- -	108 $\frac{1}{10}$	- -	133 $\frac{4}{5}$	
1780—1784	- -	128 $\frac{1}{5}$	- -	147 $\frac{1}{5}$	
1784—1789	- -	123	- -	155 $\frac{4}{5}$	
1790	- -	134	- -	137	
1791	- -	131.	- -	167	
1792	- -	130	- -	131	

I had formed hopes of being able to deduce some satisfactory conclusions, relating to the comparative state of population in the several parishes of Middlesex, about the middle of the sixteenth century, from the chantry-roll of that county at the Augmentation-office, in which is specified the number of *housefelyng* people or communicants in each parish at the time of the reformation. The event of comparing the two parishes of Edmonton and Enfield shows, however, that nothing satisfactory can be concluded from it. In Edmonton there were, as it appears, six hundred communicants; in Enfield, which (as the registers of both parishes, during the sixteenth century, are extant) we know to have been, at that time, almost twice as populous, there were only one hundred.

Number of *housefelyng* people at the Reformation.

Increase of
population.

The increase of population in this parish has been considerable though gradual. The survey of the manor, anno 1635, says, that forty-three new cottages had been erected on the waste within the twenty years then preceding; between 1635 and 1686, sixty-one cottages were built¹⁵⁸. The present number of houses is about nine hundred and twenty¹⁵⁹. Nursed children and strangers contribute much to swell the list of burials at this place.

Plague years. In 1603, two hundred and fifty-three persons were interred, one hundred and twenty-nine of whom were said to die of the plague: in 1625, two hundred and two, of whom sixty-seven are marked *plague*. In 1665, the number of burials was one hundred and seventy-six. Those who were reported by the searchers to have died of the sickness, were buried some in the church-yard, and some in other places within the parish.

Extracts from the Register.

Family of
Wroth.

" John Wroth and Mistress Elizabeth Hayles married Feb. 2, 1550-1. Mr. Thomas Shyrley and Mrs. Anna Wroth nup. Dec. 12, 1575. John Wroth, fil. Roberti Wroth, baptiz. June 11, 1577. " S^r Robert Wroth buried Jan. 28, 1605-6.—S^r Robert Wroth his " funeral Mar. 3." He was son of Sir Thomas Wroth, who fled into Germany during the reign of Queen Mary. Fuller remarks, that it was observable, that the family of this man, who thus went away for his conscience, was the only one, out of all those mentioned by Norden, which were not extinct in his time (anno 1660)¹⁶⁰. Sir Thomas Wroth¹⁶¹ married Mary, daughter of Richard

Sir Thomas
Wroth.

¹⁵⁸ Survey of the manor, anno 1636.

¹⁵⁹ Procured by Mr. Gough, to whom I am much indebted for his assistance and attention during my local inquiries at Enfield.

¹⁶⁰ Fuller's Worthies, Middlesex.

¹⁶¹ There was another Sir Thomas Wroth of this family, who, in the year 1620, published

a book, intitled, " The Destruction of Troy, " in English verse, translated from the second book of Æneis; and a century of " epigrams; with a motto on the creed, called " the Abortive of an Idle Hour." It is dedicated to Robert Lord Lisle.

Lord Rich. "Mar. 15, 1613-4, Sir Robert Wroth buried." Son of the last Sir Robert, by Susan Stonard. He married Mary, daughter of Robert Earl of Leicester, and niece of Sir Philip Sidney, a lady of a literary turn, and author of a romance called the Countess of Montgomery's Urania¹⁶². James, son of Sir Robert Wroth, was buried July 16, 1616; Thomas, Jan. 23, 1616-7; Robert, son of Henry Wroth, Esq. Jan. 16, 1614-15. "The wife of Henry Wroth, Esq. was here interred in the vault belonging to that noble family, Dec. 19, 1653." Several children of Sir Henry Wroth, and Anne his wife, were baptized as follows: Anne, Jan. 4, 1654-5; Jane, March 29, 1659; (she married William Henry, the first Earl of Rochford;) Robert, Aug. 27, 1660; another, Anne, Nov. 30, 1662; Elizabeth, Dec. 31, 1665. The Lady Anne, wife of Sir Henry Wroth, was buried Nov. 9, 1667; Sir Henry, Sept. 26, 1671. Sir Henry Wroth's name is to be found in the list of persons who were to have been made Knights of the Royal Oak after the restoration. His estates, which lay principally in Hertfordshire, were valued at 2000*l.* per annum¹⁶³. Henry Wroth, Esq. (from London,) son of Sir Henry, was buried in the Durants vault, (then Sir Thomas Stringer's,) June 10, 1679. "John, son of John Wroth, and Elizabeth his wife, (daughter of William Lord Maynard¹⁶⁴,) baptized Aug. 19, 1667." Anne, daughter of this John Wroth, married, to her second husband, George Howard, afterwards Earl of Suffolk, and was buried at Enfield July 28, 1710, being the last of the family there interred¹⁶⁵.

Lady Mary Wroth, author of the Countess of Montgomery's Urania.

Sir Henry Wroth.

¹⁶² So called, perhaps, out of compliment to Susanna, wife of Philip Earl of Montgomery, who was her neighbour at Enfield. The work is in folio, without date.

¹⁶³ Baronetage, edition 1741, vol. v. p. 366.

¹⁶⁴ A daughter of William Lord Maynard was baptized at Enfield, Nov. 25, 1632.

¹⁶⁵ Being about 350 years from the time when the family first settled in the parish. They continued to reside at Durants for eleven generations.

Family of
Gray.

" July 30, 1606. Mary Gray, filia Domini Johannis Gray Militis sepult." Sir John Gray was eldest son of Henry, Baron Gray of Groby. He died before his father, leaving issue two sons. I find, that Ambrose Gray, son of the said Lord Gray, and only brother of Sir John, died at Enfield anno 1636, and was there interred ¹⁶⁴. His burial is not inserted in the register.

Nicholas Brett, servant to Sir George Villiers, was killed in the chase with a buck, in hunting with King James. Sepult Sept. 23, 1615.

Family of
Herbert Earl
of Pembroke
and Montgo-
mery.

" Da Maria, filia Philipti Herbert Comititis de Monte Gomara, sepulta 12 die Julii 1616. James Herbert, filius Philipti Herbert Earle of Mount Gomora, sepult. 29 Aug. 1617. My Lord of Mountgomery's younge sonne was buryed the fiste of Aprill 1618.

Charles Lord
Herbert.

" Charles Harbert, filius Philippi Earle of Mountgomery, baptizatus erat. Sept. 19, 1619." At the age of fifteen, being then Lord Herbert, he married Mary, daughter of George Duke of Buckingham, and died during the life-time of his father, anno 1636. " Philip Harbert, filius M. William Harbert, sepultus Nov. 25, 1620.

Philip Earl of
Pembroke
the younger.

" Philip Harbert, filius Philippi Earle of Mountgomery, baptized " Feb. 21, 1620-1." He succeeded his father as Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, anno 1650, and died anno 1669. " William Hertberd, filius de Philippi Herbert Earle of Mountgomery, baptizatus erat. May 28, 1622." He died unmarried. " James Harbert, filius to the Right Honorable Philip Earle of Mountgomery, baptized Nov. 12, 1623." Ancestor to the Herberts of Oxfordshire. " Mr. John Harberd, filius Philippi Harbert Earle of Mount-

Philip Earl of
Pembroke
the elder.

gomery, baptized May 2, 1625." Philip Earl of Montgomery, (afterwards of Pembroke,) father of the children whose baptisms are here registered, lived many years at Elfyng-hall, or Enfield-house,

¹⁶⁴ Funeral certificate, Heralds'-college.

of which he was appointed keeper by King James. He afterwards purchased it of the crown. This Earl was a man of considerable note, and for some time Chancellor of the University of Oxford. During the civil war he attached himself to the parliamentary party, and so far yielded to the spirit of the times, as to accept of a seat in the House of Commons after Cromwell had put down the lords. The following account of his admission into the lower house, April 13, 1649, is taken from a newspaper of that date. "This day the Earl of Pembroke was admitted into the house according to his election. Many members of the house came out, and did attend his honour into the house with much respect¹⁶⁵."

"Mary Fines, fil. Sir Edward, sepult. April 14, 1617. Henry Fines, fil. Sir Edward, baptiz. Oct. 30, 1617." Sir Edward Fienes, or Fynes, was second son of Henry Earl of Lincoln. Family of Fynes.

"Griffell, filius, S^r Arthur Ingram, sepult. Aug. 27, 1617."

"James, son of S^r James Palmer, Knt. sepult. Sept. 21, 1630."

"The Lady Throgmorton sepult. Aug. 30, 1636."

"John Browne, a sawyer, who was pressed into the King's work at Theobodes, was buried Nov. 21, 1636."

"The true lie worthy John Bernard of Huntingdon, within the county of Huntingdon, Esq. single man, and Mrs. Elizabeth St. John, daughter to the Right Hon^{ble} Oliver St. John, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas¹⁶⁶, were married before her said father, and by him declared man and wife, Feb. 26, 1655-6, *coram testibus non paucis, venerabilibus et fide dignis*." Chief Justice St. John's daughter married by her father.

"Rebecca, daughter of S^r John Pye, a stranger, buried Aug. 16, 1666."

"Dorothy, daughter of Mr. George Wharton, baptized July 7, 1668." George Wharton, the celebrated astrologer, resided many Sir George Wharton.

¹⁶⁵ Perfect Passages, &c. April 13—20. field; he was assessed to the parish rates anno

¹⁶⁶ Chief Justice St. John, who was one of Cromwell's peers, resided at that time at En- 1654.

years at Enfield. During the civil war he attached himself to the King, entered into the army, and acquitted himself with great bravery. Charles II. created him a baronet anno 1677. He died in the month of August 1681, at his house in Enfield, and was removed to St. Peter's chapel in the Tower. Besides his astrological works, which are very numerous, he published some select poems, and was editor of the *Mercurius Elenchicus*. Wood calls him "a constant and thorough-paced royalist, a good companion, a witty droll, and a wagghish poet"¹⁶⁷.

"The Lady Elizabeth Stone, being a stranger, was buried in the chancel near the communion-table, March 8, 1669-9."

Families of
Stringer and
Platt.

"John Platt, Esq. of Westbrook-place near Godalming, married June 20, 1672, to Rebecca, daughter of Sir Thomas Stringer, Knt. Thomas, son of Sir John Platt, Knt. and the Lady Rebecca his wife, baptized Oct. 11, 1680." Sir John was great grandson of Sir Hugh Platt, author of the *Garden of Eden*, the *Jewell-house of Art and Nature*, and other works. His father was a nonconformist divine, and rector of West Horsley in Surrey. His mother was daughter of Sir Humphry Lynde of Cobham, author of *Via Tuta*, and other tracts against the Papists. Sir John had several children, most of whom died in their infancy¹⁶⁸.

Sir Thomas
Stringer.

"Mr. John Stringer, the brother of Sir Thomas Stringer, was buried in the vault belonging to Durance, Jan. 17, 1676-7. Sir Thomas Stringer buried Oct. 9, 1689." Sir Thomas Stringer was descended from the Stringers of Sharleston in Yorkshire; at an early age he was made steward of the ancient court of record in the Tower of London; he was appointed King's serjeant in 1679; and justice of the Common Pleas in October 1688, in the room of Sir Richard Allibon, a Roman Catholic. In the Michaelmas vacation

¹⁶⁷ Athen. Oxon. vol. ii.

¹⁶⁸ From a pedigree of the Platt family, 'ob.

tingly communicated by the Rev. Owen Manning of Godalming.

following

following, the new justice continued to act in his judicial capacity, notwithstanding the King's departure beyond sea, in opposition to the opinion of several eminent lawyers; and was about to hold the essoigns for the Hilary term following, had he not been forbidden by the powers who assumed the government of the kingdom in his Majesty's absence ¹⁶⁹. Sir Thomas Stringer married Anne, daughter of Sir John Melton, secretary to the council at York. The Lady Stringer, from London, was buried Feb. 28, 1714-15. William Stringer, Esq. Aug. 18, 1723. The Hon. Margaret Stringer, who was daughter of the famous Judge Jeffreys, May 11, 1727.

" Nicholas, son of John Wolstonholme, Esq. and Mrs. Mary, his Family of Wolstonholme.
 " wife, baptized March 6, 1675-6." John Wolstonholme, who married Mary, daughter of Nicholas Raynton, Esq. was grandson of Sir John Wolstonholme, who was created a baronet in 1665. He died in the month of February, 1708-9, (being then Sir John Wolstonholme, Bart.) and was buried at Enfield on the 16th. Nicholas, his eldest son, whose baptism is here entered, succeeded him in the title, and dying without issue, was buried at Enfield Feb. 28, 1716-7. His widow, Grace, daughter of Sir Edward Waldo, Knt. married William Ferdinando Carey, Lord Hunsdon, who, for a few years, had Forty-hall in right of his wife. Lady Hunsdon died without issue anno 1729. Sir William Wolstonholme, Bart. who succeeded his brother Nicholas, was buried at Enfield Feb. 7, 1723-4; and Dame Elizabeth, his wife, May 18, 1739. Sir William leaving no male issue, the title went to another branch of the family.

" Be it remembered, that William Deanes, Robert and Margaret
 " Deanes, were all three brought down dead from London, and were
 " buried all three in one ground, upon the 6th of May, 1677;—the First verdict on the Coventry act.
 " *first examples of the Coventry act.*" A pamphlet relating to this

¹⁶⁹ MS. Collections for a Biography of Westminster-hall, by Mr. John Rayner.